



# LARKIN PAINTS

**FACTORY  
PRICES  
1920**







Colors  
Used in this House

Body—Drab House  
Paint No. 24

Trim—White House  
Paint No. 7

Roof—Brown Shingle  
Stain No. 33

Porch—Green Shingle  
Stain No. 75

Steps—Gray Floor  
Paint No.  
204

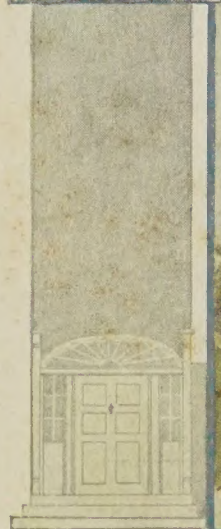
## Handsome Homes

**I**F you would have your home always attractive, keep it well painted. Paint means as much to the appearance of a house as its architecture. The effect of a beautiful architectural design may be almost lost if the building is not properly painted, while a plainly designed house may be made very attractive by the judicious use of paint.

Besides—paint preserves. The wood or metal under the paint will last while the paint lasts. **You** can make the paint last by periodically renewing it. The life of your building, then, rests with you.

Your home can be made as attractive as any of the houses on this page, which show some pleasing color combinations of Larkin Paints.

For sample colors, see page 18.



Colors  
Used in this House

Body—White House  
Paint No. 7 and  
Brown Shingle  
Stain No. 33

Trim—White House  
Paint No. 7

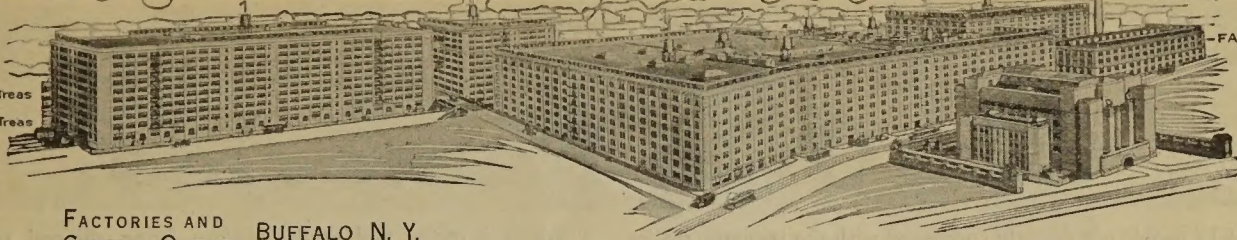
Roof—Red Shingle  
Stain No. 46

Steps—Gray Floor  
Paint No.  
204



# LARKIN CO.

ESTABLISHED 1875



FACTORY TO FAMILY

SOAPMAKERS  
PERFUMERS  
CHEMISTS  
REFINERS  
IMPORTERS  
FOOD  
SPECIALISTS

JOHN D. LARKIN,  
Pres't & Treas.  
JOHN D. LARKIN, Jr.,  
Vice-Pres't & Asst. Treas.  
HARRY H. LARKIN,  
Vice-Pres't & Asst. Treas.  
W. R. HEATH,  
Vice-Pres't.  
D. D. MARTIN,  
Secretary.  
WALTER B. ROBB,  
Asst. Treas.

Factories and  
General Offices, BUFFALO N. Y.

BRANCH COMPANIES: CHICAGO PEORIA PHILADELPHIA

Dear Friend:

In our 45 years of manufacturing experience we have created no Larkin Product in which we take more pride than in the Larkin Paints and Varnishes.

Years of research in Larkin laboratories and years of practical manufacturing experience in our modern Paint Plant have produced the Larkin Paints offered to you in this book. Our aim has never been to make anything but the best. We have never sacrificed Paint quality in order to quote a low price.

By shipping direct from factory to consumer we eliminate the cost of distribution through middlemen. Such cost is always part of the price charged for paints sold at retail, but it adds nothing to the value of the paint. "Save all cost that adds no value" has been a Larkin slogan for 45 years.

Nowhere will you get more Paint value per dollar expended than by ordering from the Larkin Paint Book. In all transactions we guarantee you absolute satisfaction or the cheerful return of your money.

Besides our line of Larkin Paints, Enamels and Varnishes, for your convenience we submit in this book a number of other worthwhile offers. We cannot recommend too highly Larkin Guaranteed Roofing. Larkin Wire-Fencing, Tools, Auto Accessories, etc., present genuine buying opportunities. Last, but not least, if you consider doing any papering this year, send today for the big, free Larkin Wall-Paper Book, filled with large-size samples in color of beautiful but inexpensive papers.

On the last page of this book you will find an index and helpful instructions for ordering, also our liberal 30-Day Credit Offer.

Besides the quality and value of Larkin Paints and other merchandise, we pledge you 100 per cent. service and co-operation in every transaction.

Sincerely yours,

LARKIN CO.

*John D. Larkin*

President.



# Made by Experts in Our Own Factories

**F**EW people not directly connected with the industry realize how the far corners of the earth are searched for the materials from which paints and varnishes are made.

## Raw Materials From Many Lands

The most important ingredients in the manufacture of high-grade varnish are the "gums" or fossil resins. These gums are obtained in many varieties and grades from the interior of Africa, New Zealand, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, the Philippine Islands and other distant tropical or semi-tropical countries. They were all originally derived from the sap of various trees which seeped into the ground hundreds of years ago and gradually became covered with succeeding layers of vegetation and earth. With the passage of time they became hardened or fossilized. The softer and poorer grades of these gums are found near the surface of the earth while the best and hardest grades are obtained at depths of twenty to thirty feet. After the gum is mined, it is carefully scraped by hand and sorted according to color and hardness before being packed for shipment.

Some varnish gums such as damar, are obtained directly from the trees at the present time. The bark is slashed, allowing the sap to ooze out on the surface. In the course of a few weeks it has hardened and is scraped off the tree. The gums obtained in this manner are much softer than the fossil gums and are inferior to the fossil gums for general use.

## Shellac Gum from India

In India a little insect feeding on the twigs of certain trees envelops itself in a coating of "lac" gum. When the twigs are well covered they are broken off into boiling water which melts the gum and washes out the dirt and the natural dye with which the gum is colored. The melted gum is strained through cloth bags onto slabs where it cools in the form of thin flakes which we know as shellac.

Before washing, the lac gum has a deep red color due to the dye secreted by the insect producing the gum. After the removal of this dye the gum remains a deep orange color. White Shellac is produced by bleaching the orange shellac with certain chemicals. Shellac Varnish is made from either white or orange shellac gum by dissolving it in alcohol.

## Oils from China and Japan

The basis of all modern water-proof varnishes and of many paints for special purposes is China Wood Oil. As its name indicates, this oil comes from China, the great producing district being located along the upper part of the Yangtse Kiang river.

The tung tree from which this oil is derived looks, when in bloom, much like our familiar cherry tree. It bears nuts containing three to five seeds from which the oil is obtained by crushing and pressing in the crudest way imaginable. Yet hand labor is so cheap in China that modern oil crushing machinery cannot compete with it.

The oil is collected by traders and shipped in small boats to Hankow

where it is tested and graded before being shipped to our Pacific coast ports. Here it is reloaded in tank cars for shipment to Buffalo. From China and Japan we also obtain Perilla Oil and Soya Bean Oil which are two of the newer and less widely known oils used in varnish.

## Buffalo, the Linseed Oil Center

The Argentine Republic, Canada and our own North Western States produce most of the flaxseed from which our linseed oil is made. Buffalo is the center of the linseed oil industry as most of the large crushing mills and refineries are located here. This puts Larkin Co. in a very favorable position for the purchase of this oil.

Linseed Oil has been known for centuries as the best oil for the manufacture of paint. It still retains this position although other oils such as China Wood Oil have been found superior to Linseed Oil in the manufacture of certain types of varnish.

## Turpentine from the South

Turpentine, another important ingredient in paint and varnish, is produced in our own Southern States by the distillation of the sap of the long leaf pine. Ordinary rosin is the other material obtained in this process.

## Wax from Brazil, Mexico and Texas

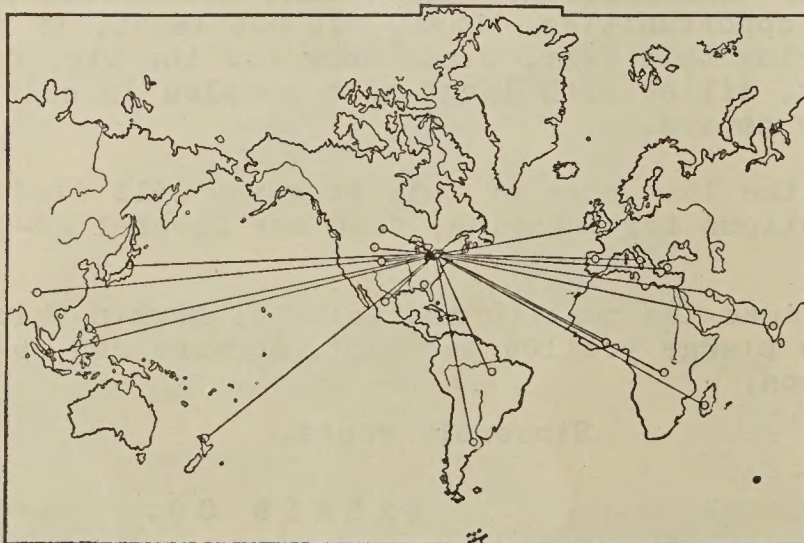
Brazil contributes Carnauba Wax, one of the hardest waxes known. It is obtained from the leaves of a certain species of palm and is used in the manufacture of Polishing Wax and certain types of varnish. Candelilla, another of the hard waxes, is obtained from a plant grown in Mexico and Southern Texas.

## Colors from Many Countries

Some of the durable colors used in the manufacture of paint are natural earths which are mined in many widely scattered localities. From Spain, England and the shores of the Persian Gulf we obtain bright-red iron oxides. Umbers come mainly

from Turkey, and Siennas from Italy, while from France come the best and brightest shades of yellow ochre. Some earth colors are mined in this country but they lack the clear tones of these imported colors.

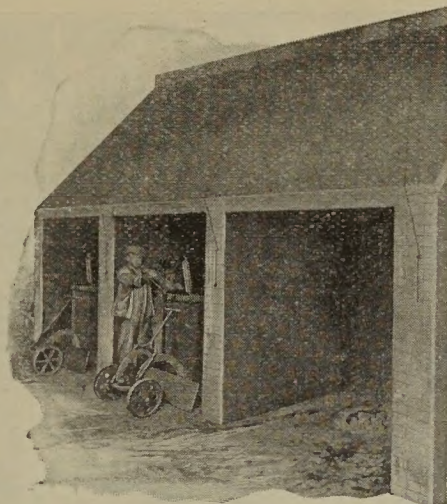
White lead, zinc oxide, chrome yellow, chrome green and most of the other pigments are produced in the United States. The brilliant and durable colors derived from coal tar, most of which were made in Germany before the war, are now being produced in this country of a quality which surpasses that formerly made abroad.



**MATERIALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF LARKIN PAINTS AND VARNISHES ARE GATHERED FROM THE FAR CORNERS OF THE WORLD**



MELTING  
THE GUM  
FOR  
LARKIN VARNISH



## MANUFACTURE OF VARNISH

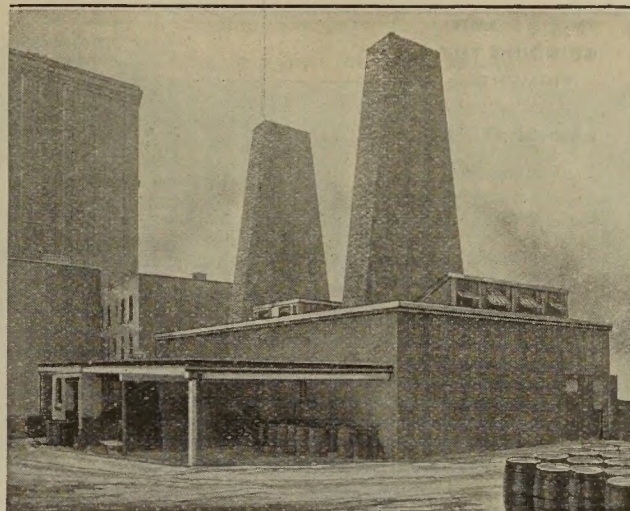
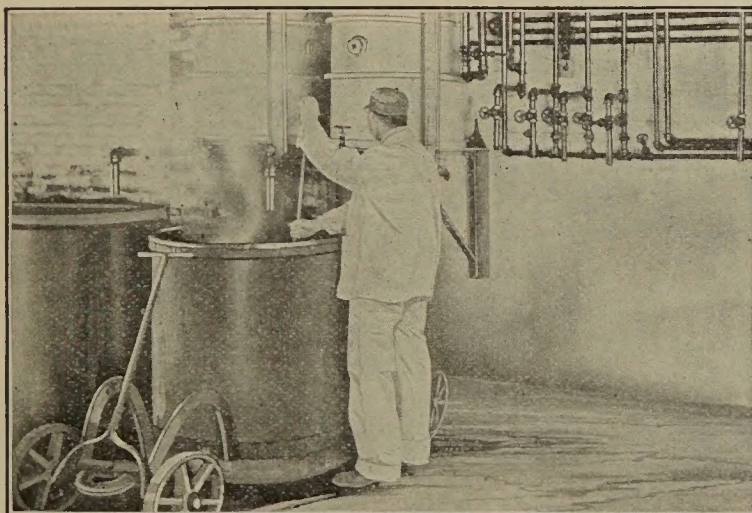
To the casual observer visiting the Larkin Plant, the manufacture of varnish might seem to be a very simple process, yet it is one requiring the most exact scientific control combined with the knack which comes only through many years of practical experience. The men making Larkin varnishes have been with us many years and have spent their lives learning the varnish-maker's art.

### Great Care and Accuracy Is Necessary

The first step in the process is to melt the fossil gum in a large copper kettle over a coke fire. This is done under a huge chimney which carries off the large volume of very pungent vapors which are given off. A long thermometer is used to observe and control the temperature which reaches well over 700°. A careful control of the temperature with an accurate thermometer is absolutely necessary for the production of uniform varnish as a difference of only a few degrees makes a radical difference in the results obtained.

Guesswork has no place in the Larkin Factory. When the gum has been melted to the proper degree, the oils, which have been heated separately, are added.

Up to this point the kettle has been covered with a copper lid having a small vent or stack in the center. This lid is now removed and the mixture of oil and gum cooked until properly combined. Here the judgment of an experienced varnish-maker is vital. Too much or too little cooking will spoil a batch of varnish just as readily as it will spoil a batch of candy. Chemicals of various kinds are then added to get the requisite drying and hardening qualities.



The kettle is then drawn into another building and turpentine added while the mixture of oil and gum is still very hot. This is the most dangerous step in the process as the hot vapors of turpentine are extremely inflammable.

### Clarified and Aged

After the varnish is thinned to the proper consistency, the dirt and impurities must be removed. The Larkin Factory employs two methods for accomplishing this.

In one, the varnish is forced through layers of tightly woven cloth in a filter press and in the other, the varnish is run through a centrifugal clarifier operating on the principle of a cream separator. This consists of an iron bowl revolving at an extremely high speed. The dirt being heavy, is forced to the rim of the bowl, where it is held, while the clear varnish is drawn from the center.

After being filtered the varnish is pumped into huge storage tanks holding many thousand gallons. The combining of a great many batches in one tank and the final testing and adjustment which the varnish receives here insures a uniform product at all times.

Before it is put into cans and sold the varnish is allowed to age in these storage tanks for several months as all varnish acquires improved brilliancy and working qualities by aging.

### Special Formulas for Special Purposes

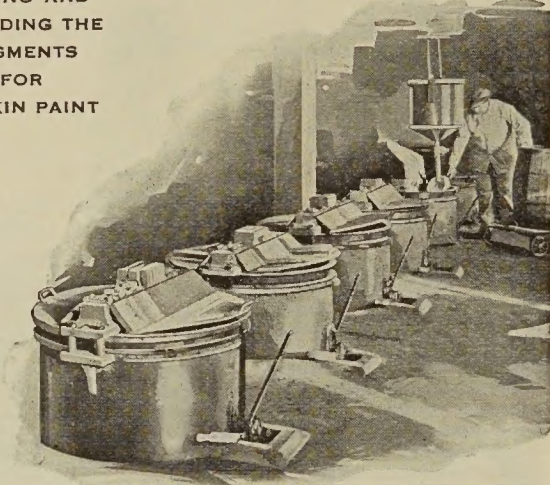
The general process of manufacture is much the same for all varnishes. The many different grades and kinds produced depend on the kind of raw materials used and the proportions

ADDING  
TURPENTINE TO  
THE MELTED  
GUM AND OIL

ONE OF THE  
LARGE TANKS IN  
WHICH LARKIN  
VARNISH  
IS AGED



**MIXING AND  
GRINDING THE  
PIGMENTS  
FOR  
LARKIN PAINT**



in which they are combined. The gums impart hardness and gloss, the oils toughness and elasticity.

Varnish for use on furniture must be extremely hard and capable of taking a high polish. It is therefore made with a large proportion of the best grade of hard fossil gum and a comparatively small amount of oil.

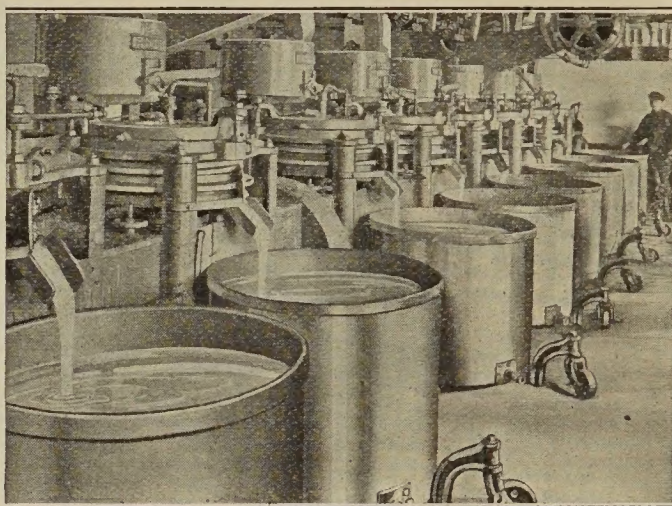
Varnish for outside use must be extremely elastic and is therefore made from a large amount of oil and a comparatively small amount of gum.

The turpentine or other volatile thinner is added simply to bring the mixture of oil and gum to a consistency at which it can be easily applied with a brush. It evaporates entirely after the varnish is applied and has no effect on the final durability.

## MANUFACTURE OF PAINT

Modern Ready-Mixed Paint, such as is manufactured by the Larkin Co., is immeasurably superior to the old-fashioned kind mixed by hand. This is partly because the scientific research carried on by such organizations as the Larkin Co. has resulted in great improvements in paint materials and formulas.

This, however, is not the only reason. The old style painter often had at his disposal the best of materials. But it was impossible for him with his crude method of hand mixing, to obtain the fineness of grinding and the thorough incorporation of pigments and oil that we are able to obtain with modern heavy machinery. It was likewise impossible for him, mixing a couple of gallons at a time, to obtain anything like uniformity in color or composition. Every machine in the Larkin Factory is designed with the idea of handling large quantities accurately and efficiently.



## Pigments Thoroughly Ground and Mixed by Machinery

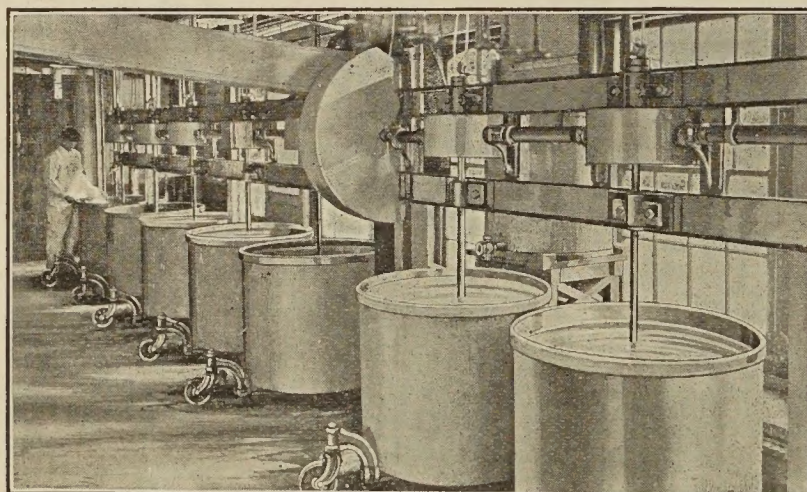
The first step in the process of paint making is to mix the pigment with enough of the liquid to get a pasty consistency. All the liquid is not added at this time because the pigment can best be ground to extreme fineness in paste form. The liquid as well as the pigment is weighed into the mixer. We long ago discarded the old-fashioned and inaccurate method of measuring liquids by volume.

The mixer consists of a cylindrical cast-iron box in which there are two sets of vertical paddles, one stationary and one revolving, which squeeze the mass between them. When the mass has been thoroughly mixed, it is run by gravity to the feeding hopper of the grinding mill on the floor below.

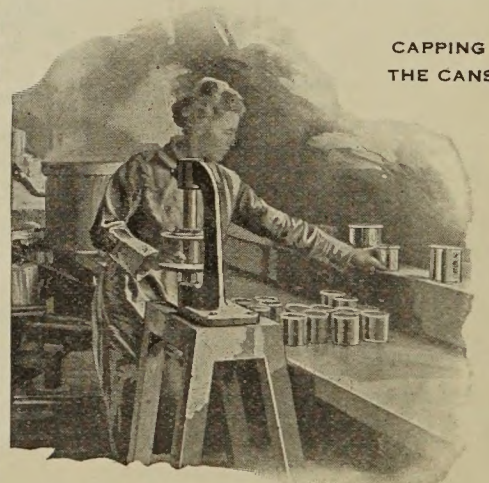
The mill consists of two heavy flat stones, the upper one being stationary while the lower stone, which is pressed tightly against it, revolves. The paste is fed through a hole in the center of the upper stone and carried along radial grooves cut in the stones to the edge where it is forced through the very small space between the stones. This grinding thoroughly incorporates the pigments with the oil and reduces all coarse particles to extreme fineness. The friction of one stone rubbing against the other of course generates considerable heat. In order to prevent the stones from over-heating, each of them is set in a hollow case through which cold water circulates.

An iron scraper collects the ground paste as it works over the edge of the revolving stone and collects it into a portable tank.

When the paste is all ground the tank is drawn into the next room where the balance of the liquid necessary to reduce it to the final consistency is weighed in. A revolving paddle is lowered into the tank and the paste and liquid thoroughly mixed.



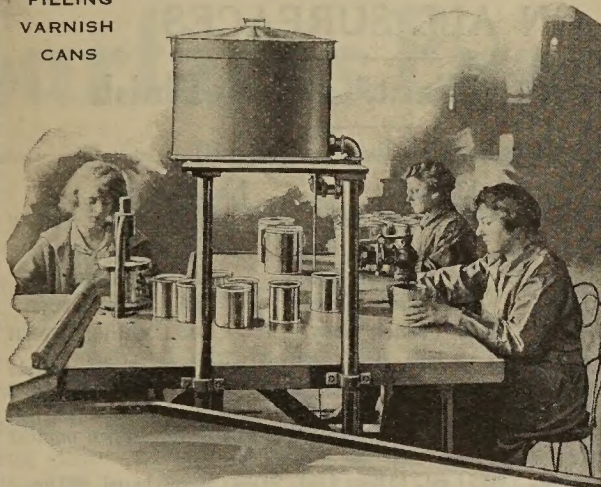
AGITATOR TANKS WHERE THE PAINT IS TINTED TO THE PROPER SHADE



CAPPING  
THE CANS



FILLING  
VARNISH  
CANS



Finally it is brought to the standard shade by the addition of small amounts of color in paste form. This is work of the most delicate sort which can be handled only by an expert tinter with many years of experience.

### ALL MATERIALS CAREFULLY TESTED IN OUR LABORATORY

A completely equipped laboratory in the hands of a capable chemist enables us to test all raw materials as received, to keep an exact control of each step in the process, and to thoroughly test the finished product before it is put in the can.

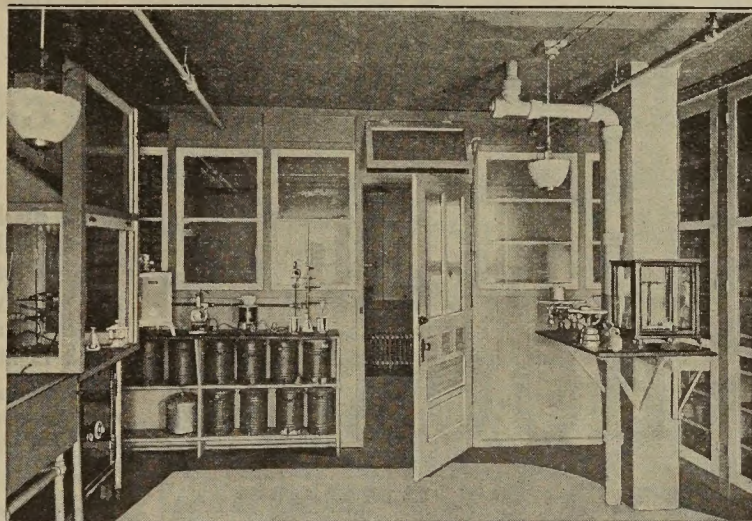
In our constant research work on methods and materials which might improve the quality of our products, we have available all the vast facilities of the Larkin organization.

### FILLING OF PAINTS AND VARNISHES

The filling of Larkin Paints and Varnishes is carried on in the same careful manner as the rest of the manufacturing process. Nothing is left to chance or guess-work. Wherever possible automatic machines replace hand labor.

The filling is done on the floor below the room in which the paints are tinted so that they may run by gravity through the strainer of fine wire gauze which removes all lumps and coarse particles. Some products instead of being run through strainers

A CORNER OF OUR PAINT TESTING LABORATORY



are run through a centrifugal clarifier similar to that used to remove the dirt from varnish in the course of manufacture.

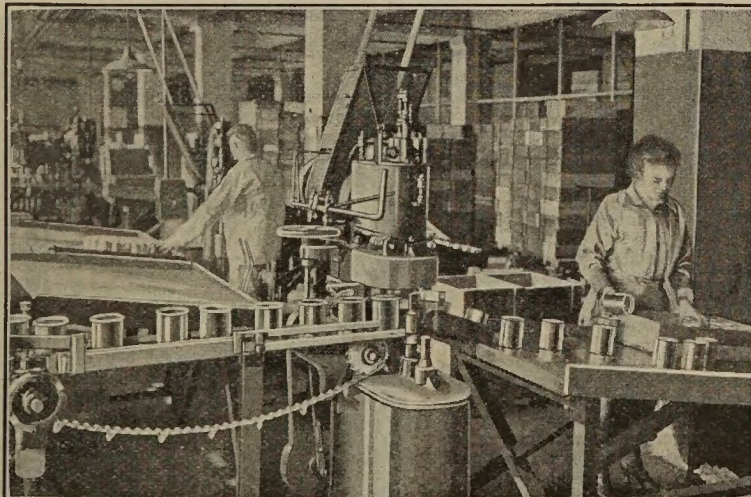
Large packages from one gallon upwards are filled by hand by expert operators and smaller cans are filled by machines which automatically measure the same quantity into each can.

### Cans Sealed and Labeled by Machinery

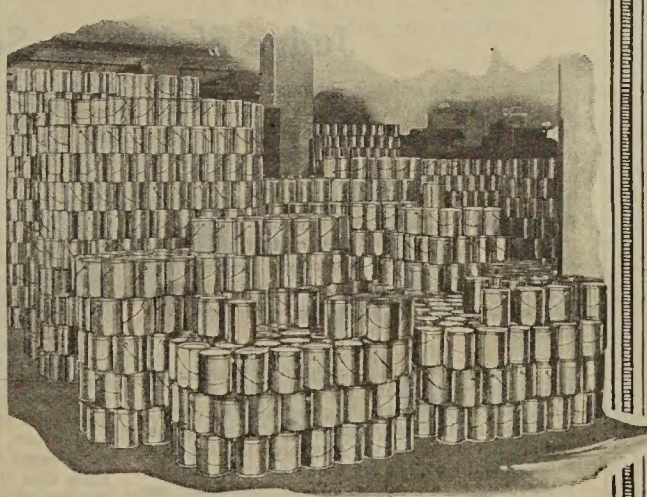
The covers are then pressed on and the cans placed on a conveyor belt which carries them to the next building. Here the different sizes are sorted automatically by a very ingenious but simple device. The covers are now fastened on the cans by machines which roll the edge of the cover over the edge of the can into a double seam. This forms a perfectly tight package which can be shipped without danger of coming open in transit and damaging other goods with which it is packed.

The labels are applied by machines which will handle several thousand cans an hour. After being labeled, the cans are placed in cases and put in the storeroom to await customers' orders. This storeroom contains at all times many hundred thousand cans of paint and varnish so that all orders can be promptly filled.

On the cover of each can are stamped two numbers, the upper one indicating the kind of paint or varnish which the can contains and the lower number shows the particular lot out of which the can was filled. In our laboratory is retained a sample can of each lot made. These samples are a guide to uniformity as well as a guide to constant improvement on our products.



REAMING THE LIDS ON FILLED CANS



FINISHED STOCK READY FOR SHIPMENT



# LARKIN

## Ready - Mixed

# HOUSE PAINTS

FOR INSIDE AND OUTSIDE USE  
ON ALL SURFACES

Give a Brilliant, Lasting Finish

For sample colors, see page 18.

No. 1 Black	No. 13 Buff	No. 24 Drab
4 Flesh	14 Pearl Gray	28 Orange Yellow
7 White	16 Venetian Red	29 Dark Green
8 Ivory	18 Medium Yellow	34 Dark Gray
9 Olive Green	19 Willow Green	39 Cream Green
12 Light Blue	20 French Gray	43 Leather Brown

*See Order Blank for price, or we will quote prices by return mail in answer to any inquiry. Owing to the present unsettled market conditions and in order to give our customers the benefit of the best possible prices, we do not attempt to set a price on House Paints for several months ahead.*

Shipping weights: 1 qt., 5 lbs.; 1 gal., 18 lbs.; 5 gal., 90 lbs.; 50-gal. barrel, 880 lbs.

**Special Colors** If you do not find in our list the color you want send us a sample and we will make up quantities of ten gallons or more for only a few cents per gallon above the price of regular shades. We positively cannot accept orders for less than 10 gallons of special shades.

**T**HE present quality of Larkin House Paints is the result of years of study in our laboratories.

Formula after formula has been tested and re-tested. Before we knew you would be satisfied, we had to be satisfied with tests for durability by exposure to all sorts of weather conditions for a period of years. We know our paint will satisfy the most exacting requirements of either the amateur or the professional painter. We know the results obtained will far surpass the old-fashioned hand-mixed lead and oil. We guarantee the contents of each can to comply exactly with the formula on the label.

Paint should contain more than just pure white lead and pure linseed oil. Both of these materials are excellent as far as they go, but they have faults which

can be remedied only by the addition of reinforcing materials. For instance, a pure white-lead paint soon "chalks" or dusts off. The addition of zinc oxide and a small quantity of crystalline silicious material corrects this. Too much zinc oxide makes the paint too hard and causes it to crack. Too much silicate spoils the opacity or covering quality.

Read over carefully the formula of our No. 7 White shown here, a typical example of our splendid line of House Paints. Note the large quantity of white lead used, and that we use enough zinc oxide without using too much. Note the large quantity of linseed oil. Compare this with other ready-mixed paints on the market containing large quantities of whiting, barytes and other adulterants, and you will realize why Larkin Paint not only covers better and works better under the brush when first applied, but has so much greater durability.

#### FORMULA FOR WHITE HOUSE PAINT No. 7

Pigments by weight 59%

Liquids by weight 41%

Pigments are:		Liquids are:	
Sublimed White Lead	60%	Linseed Oil	90%
Zinc Oxide	28%	Japan Drier	8%
Silica and Silicates	12%	Turpentine	2%

### Judge Value by Service

The value of a paint is not represented by the price you pay for it but by what a gallon will do. It costs as much or more to apply poor paint as it does to apply paint of the best quality, and the cost of application is more than the cost of the paint itself. You can purchase Larkin Ready-Mixed House Paints with the full assurance of securing the maximum value per square foot of surface covered and per year of protection rendered. But do not take our word for it. Test it yourself like this professional painter of long experience, who wrote us:

I have been a painter for over 18 years and I always had a notion that ready-mixed paint was of no account. Some time ago one of my customers asked me to spread about 8 gallons of your White Paint, and not having any of my own mixed at that time I did so, and I wish to say that I never spread any better paint than your No. 7 White, and I shall use it and recommend it.

HENRY W. DEASLEY, McKeesport, Pa.

Do not be misled by the low price of our paint into assuming that it is not of the highest quality. Remember you are dealing direct with the manufacturer, which eliminates all middlemen's profits. The purchasing power of the big Larkin organization is able to secure for you the maximum value for every dollar invested. Our location is at the center of the linseed oil industry of the United States. Remember that our modern Paint Plant makes possible an extremely low manufacturing cost.

While the quality of Larkin Paint is under our direct control, the condition of the surface and the method of application, which are just as important for durability, are in the hands of the user. If you are a professional painter you will know through your own experience the importance of proper application. If you are a home-owner and hire an experienced painter to do your work, you may know that the paint will be properly applied. If you are going to do the work yourself you can be sure of good results, if you read over our directions and follow them carefully.





# How to Get the Best Results on Surfaces Exposed to the Weather

## Preparing the Surface

No painting job can be successful unless the surface is in the proper condition before the paint is applied.

Do not attempt to paint in damp or very cold weather. The interior plaster work on new structures must be allowed to dry out thoroughly before applying paint to the exterior as the moisture coming through the wood will cause blistering of the paint.

The surface of the wood should be free from frost, moisture, soot and dirt.

Old paint which has peeled or blistered must be removed by means of a wire brush or, better still, by a gasoline torch.

On new wood, all knots and sappy spots should be brushed over with turpentine and coated with pure orange shellac. Wait until after the priming coat has been applied before filling nail holes and cracks with putty. Take your time and be sure the surface is right before applying a drop of paint.

## Mixing the Paint

Cut out the entire top of the can. Pour off the oil into another container. Stir the balance of the paint thoroughly with a stiff flat paddle until entirely free from lumps, then gradually pour back the oil stirring vigorously until a perfectly uniform mixture is obtained. Finally pour back and forth from one vessel to another a few times.

It is best to mix all the paint required for one coat on the entire job in one container, but care must be taken to see that it is stirred each time some is taken out into the brush pot.

If the paint stands in an open container and a skin forms on the surface this must be removed carefully and not stirred into the paint.

Larkin Ready-Mixed House Paint is made of the proper consistency for the final coat and does not require the addition of drier, boiled oil or turpentine.

For the first and second coats, thin only as directed below.

## Primer or First Coat on New Wood

The foundation is the most important step in any painting job. Unless the proper material is used and unless it is properly

applied the whole job may be spoiled.

Do not make the mistake of using ocher or other cheap paint as a primer, simply because it is to be covered up by other coats. Good paint may stick to a poor priming coat but it cannot make a poor priming coat stick to the surface of the wood. The more coats of paint which are applied over a poor priming coat the more certain it is finally to peel off.

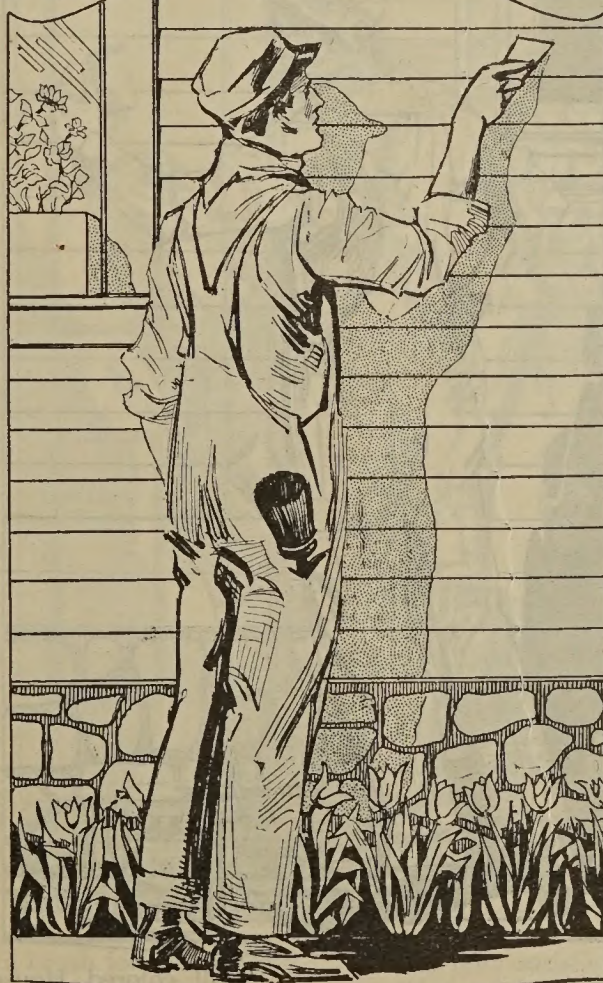
Do not use the dark shades such as No. 43, No. 28, No. 16, etc. for the priming coat even when they are to be used for the finishing coats. White, ivory or gray should be used for the primer.

On very soft or old weathered lumber, add to each gallon of paint, one half gallon of raw linseed oil and one pint of turpentine.

For hard, close-grained wood add to each gallon of paint one pint of raw linseed oil and one-half gallon of turpentine.

On very resinous wood use three quarters of turpentine to each gallon of paint without the addition of any oil.

Keep the brush full when applying the primer and brush it well into the wood. A few hours extra effort in properly brushing the primer may add a year of durability to the job.





In repainting old work a thin priming coat is not necessary except on spots where all the old paint has been removed.

After the primer is dry, fill all nail holes and cracks with putty, using a putty knife to press it firmly into place.

## Second Coat on New Wood or First Coat over Old Paint

Be sure the priming coat is thoroughly dry. Wait at least four days under good drying conditions; a week is better. Thin each gallon of paint with one pint of turpentine and brush out well.

## Final Coat

Allow the second coat to dry hard before applying the final coat. The paint for the final coat needs no thinning of any kind but should be applied just as it comes in the can. Brush it out well.

Remember that three thin coats give much better service than one or two thick coats.

## Painting on Brick

On account of the free lime contained in the mortar, new brickwork cannot be successfully painted. It is better to wait until it has aged at least a year.

Be sure the surface not only looks dry but *is* thoroughly dry. Brickwork should be painted after a spell of several days of warm, dry weather.

Use a wire brush to remove loose particles on the surface. Thin the paint for the first coat with an equal quantity of raw linseed oil. Apply the second and third coats without thinning.

On very porous brick some spots may have to be given an additional coat to produce an even gloss finish.

## Painting on Metal

Remove all rust, scale and dirt with a scraper, wire brush or sandpaper. Remove grease, oil, etc. with turpentine or gasoline.

Apply two coats of paint without thinning. Brush out each coat thoroughly and allow the first coat to dry hard before the last coat is applied.

## Special Suggestions

You need not hesitate to undertake a job of painting merely because you lack experience. A professional painter can of course do quicker and somewhat cleaner work than an amateur because his years of experience have naturally given him a certain knack in handling brushes and the other tools of his trade. There is, however, no reason why anyone who follows the directions carefully can not do satisfactory work. Do not attempt to hurry the work and do not worry about the possibility of its not being successful.

When ordering your paint be sure to include all necessary supplies; such as, brushes, sandpaper, shellac, raw linseed oil, turpentine, putty, filler, etc.

The description printed with each offer and the general directions for painting and varnishing tell you which of these supplies you will need. So read them before ordering.

Secure a ladder of the proper length to get at all parts of the building to be painted. A scaffold requires less shifting than a single ladder, but requires care to make it secure against collapse.

Be sure the surface is properly prepared and the weather conditions satisfactory. Avoid application of out-door paint in direct sunlight as far as possible, as the hot sun tends to blister wet paint.

Begin at the top of a building and work towards the bottom; finish the day's work just at a corner or window-frame to avoid laps and streaks.

In painting window-frames if the edge of the glass is smeared with a little soap it is easy to wipe off any paint which gets on the glass. Dry paint may be easily removed from glass by scraping with an old safety-razor blade.

All colored House Paints are satisfactory for indoor work as well as for exterior painting. Outside White, No. 7, however, tends to darken and turn yellow when kept in the dark, so we do not recommend it for use indoors. We offer our Inside White No. 727 for this purpose. It is more economical for indoor use and is guaranteed not to turn yellow.





## How to Estimate the Quantity of Paint Required for Any Building

Add together the length of both sides and the width of front and rear; multiply this by the height to the eaves; add one tenth for gables, etc. This gives the number of square feet of surface to be covered.

Divide this by 325, the number of square feet one gallon of Larkin House Paint will cover with two coats, and you will have the number of gallons of body paint needed in repainting old work.

In painting new wood an additional  $\frac{1}{3}$  of this quantity will be needed to make up the primer. Observe in the directions that the same color is not always used for the primer as for the finishing coats.

The amount of trim varies somewhat with the style of architecture but it is usually safe to figure one-fifth of the body color for the trimming color.

A typical example is as follows:

Length	40 ft.
Width	30 ft.
Height to eaves	19 ft.

$$40+40+30+30 = \begin{array}{r} 140 \\ 19 \end{array}$$

Area of Walls  $\frac{2660}{2660}$  Sq. Ft.

Add  $\frac{1}{10}$  for gables  $\frac{266}{266}$

Total surface  $\frac{2926}{2926}$  Sq. Ft.

Body color for 2 coats  $\frac{2926}{325} = 9$  Gal.

Paint required for primer on body  $\frac{9}{3} = 3$  Gal.

Trimming color required for 2 coats  $\frac{9}{5} = 1 \frac{4}{5}$  Gal.

Primer required for the trim on new work  $\frac{1 \frac{4}{5}}{3} = \frac{3}{5}$  Gal.

There will also be required about two gallons of raw linseed oil for mixing the primer, one gallon of turpentine or substitute turpentine for thinning the paint, cleaning brushes, etc., a quart of orange shellac for coating knots, 5 pounds of putty for filling nail holes and cracks, two brushes such as our No. 1144, as it is best to have a brush for each color used, a brush No. 1120 for painting window sashes, brush No. 1130 for applying shellac, a putty knife, and a few sheets of sandpaper.

The amount of oil and turpentine required varies according to the surface to be painted and the amount of thinning necessary.

Read the directions carefully and be sure to have all materials and tools ready before you start.

## Hints on the Selection of Colors for Exterior Work

Always use daylight in selecting colors from the color chart, as colors appear differently under artificial light.

In deciding on a color scheme for exterior use, bear in mind the style of architecture of the buildings, and the local surroundings. Choose colors which not only harmonize with each other but with the color of neighboring buildings.

Light shades make a building appear large and cause it to stand out sharply from others. They are always preferable if the building is surrounded by trees and shrubbery.

The dark shades lend an air of dignity, but make a building appear small and less conspicuous. They are particularly desirable in cities where there is much smoke and dirt. They may be used with good results on a building which stands by itself at a distance from other buildings

or trees, as they cause it to blend with the general view.

Loud, flashy color combinations are not in good taste. Do not use too many different colors. Different shades of the same color are better than sharp contrasts.

All houses require the use of some trimming color to set them off to the best advantage. The amount of trimming required depends on the style of architecture. On the average house the trimming color is used on the under side of the eaves, the corner boards, base boards and window and door frames.

Window sashes are usually painted black, except when very little trimming color is used, in which case they are generally painted the same as the trimming.

The trimming color may be either lighter or darker than the body color as desired. Porch ceilings if not varnished, should be painted a light shade which will reflect light well. No. 12 Light Blue is a popular color for this purpose.

Porch floors may be painted with whatever shade of floor paint will blend with the general color scheme. It is no longer thought that gray

is the only satisfactory color for this purpose.

We have suggested in our color chart a number of color combinations which are popular. Do not depend entirely on pictures and color charts. Study over the houses in your own town and you can get a better idea of what colors are pleasing. Color combinations are more striking on a large surface, such as the side of a house, than they appear on a color chart.





# Barn and Roof Paint



## Protect Your Roofs, Barns and Out-Buildings with This Economical Paint

**W**ITH the present high prices of lumber and other building materials it is true economy to paint all buildings with good paint. The cost of paint is repaid many times by the saving in repair bills.

Good common sense demands this protection against decay, and has led the modern farmer to use more paint and better paint on his buildings than ever before. He has in addition a certain pride in maintaining the smart appearance of all his buildings.

Larkin Red Barn and Roof Paint No. 36 is made by combining the best Spanish Oxide with carefully refined oils and grinding to an extreme degree of fineness with our modern machinery. Its low price in comparison with house paints is secured by the use of earth color which is inexpensive in comparison with white lead and chemically-manufactured colors. If it is desired to paint barn buildings any other color than dark red, it is best to use our regular house paint.

Larkin Barn and Roof Paint is particularly adapted for use on barns, sheds, garages, warehouses, fences, roofs, and structural iron. It is easy to apply and gives extremely good service. We have been manufacturing this paint for a great many years to the satisfaction of many thousand customers. One gallon will cover, with two coats, about 360 sq. ft. on metal, or about 300 sq. ft. on wood surfaces. Apply it with our No. 1144 brush, following the same general directions as given under house paints.

### Red Barn- and Roof-Paint No. 36

1-qt.  
can, **47c**

1-gal.  
can, **\$1.70**

5-gal.  
can, **\$1.60 per gal.**

50-gal.  
barrel, **\$1.50 per gal.**

Shipping weights: 1 qt., 4 lbs.; 1 gal., 12 lbs.; 5 gal., 60 lbs.; 50-gal. barrel, 580 lbs.

# Shingle Stains

## Give Your Shingles Longer Life

The three beautiful shades of Larkin Shingle Stain are produced with permanent pigment colors ground in a creosote oil base which not only makes them highly decorative but wonderfully preservative. These stains not only seal the pores of the wood and prevent absorption of moisture but they also prevent the attacks of insects, the growth of fungus and other influences which lead to the decay of wood.

They are also adapted for the protection and decoration of all kinds of rough-finished lumber intended for outdoor use. Pieces too bulky to be dipped may be given two coats applied with a brush. Shingles or other lumber which have been painted can not be successfully stained, as the old paint prevents the stain from properly soaking into the wood. It is also impossible to produce a light shade on surfaces which have been previously stained dark.

Be sure the shingles are dry, otherwise the stain will not penetrate. Stir the stain thoroughly to mix in the color which will have settled to the bottom of the can. Pour into a pan and dip the butt end of the shingle about two-thirds of its length. Don't allow the shingles to remain in the pan and soak up the stain, but remove them quickly and place them in a position where the surplus stain can be saved as it drains off. When the shingles are applied to the roof they may be given a second coat of stain applied with a large brush.

Do not add oil or turpentine to Larkin Shingle Stain. If a lighter shade is desired, thin with creosote oil. One gallon of stain will be sufficient to dip about 400 shingles. In applying a brush coat to shingles on a roof, one gallon will cover about 200 square feet.



### No. 33 Brown

1-gal.  
can, **\$1.25**

### No. 46 Red

5-gal.  
can, **\$1.15 per gal.**

### No. 75 Green

50-gal.  
barrel, **\$1.05 per gal.**

Shipping weights: 1 gal., 11 lbs.; 5 gal., 55 lbs.; 50-gal. barrel, 530 lbs.



# Stop those Roof-Leaks, with Larkin Asbestos Cement

**T**HE ideal material for repair work on all types of roofs, whether they are made of wood, metal, concrete, tile, slate or composition.

It is also exceedingly useful for sealing around gutter-drains, skylights, etc. It requires no cloth patches, but fills all holes and crevices promptly and effectively.

Made in paste form for convenient application with a trowel. For application on very large surfaces it may be

thinned with creosote oil and applied with a large brush.

It does not dry out in the container but is always ready for use. Especially durable when exposed to the most severe weather conditions, it remains plastic and retains its elasticity even in the extreme cold of winter; yet it will not run or soften under the hot summer sun.

Before applying asbestos cement go over the surface with a stiff brush to remove all rough particles.



## Black Asbestos Cement No. 915

3 lbs., 27c    12 lbs., \$1.02    60 lbs., \$4.80    600 lbs., \$36

Shipping weights: 3-lb. can, 4 lbs.; 12-lb can, 14 lbs.; 60-lb. can, 70 lbs.; 600-lb. barrel, 680 lbs.



## Gloss Black Paint

This is a durable high-gloss black finish with a multitude of uses.

It can be used with equally good results indoors or outdoors on wood, metal, brick, cement or any other surface, and will withstand heat or constant moisture, as well as exposure to the weather.

We especially recommend it for pipes, agricultural

implements, roofs, window screens, fences, boilers and the engine and frames of automobiles.

It will withstand both fresh and salt water so it may be used with perfect confidence on boats of all sorts. Easy to apply. One coat is perfectly opaque and dries in 24 hours.

One gallon will cover approximately 600 sq. ft.

## Gloss Black Paint No. 11

1-pt. can, 25c

1-qt. can, 43c

1-gal. can, \$1.50

5-gal. can, \$1.40 per gal.

50-gal. barrel, \$1.30 per gal.

Shipping weights: 1 pt., 2 lbs.; 1 qt., 3 lbs.; 1 gal., 10 lbs.; 5 gals., 50 lbs.; 50 gals., 480 lbs.

# Screen Paint

Window screens which are not painted will quickly rust.

Usually a coat of paint not only greatly prolongs the life of screens and prevents their becoming unsightly, but also prevents the damage which may be done by rusty screens if fine lace curtains blow against them.

Screens should be painted at least once a year. If they are painted in the spring they look nice and fresh when they are put up. If they are painted in the fall they are protected against dampness and all they will need in the spring is a good cleaning to remove any dust or dirt which may have settled on them.

Larkin Screen Paint is a durable gloss finish for both the wire screen and the wood frame. It is ready mixed, easily applied and dries overnight.

It does not clog the meshes of the screen. One quart is sufficient for about 15 average size screens. One coat is sufficient on the wire or on frames which have been previously painted. On new wood, two coats are necessary to secure a gloss finish.

For a black finish use Larkin No. 11 Gloss Black Paint. If you want a natural finish on the frames use Larkin No. 610 Spar Varnish and apply screen paint on the wire only.

Before painting, clean both the wire and the frame with a stiff brush. Rinse off with a hose and allow to dry thoroughly. Stir the paint well and apply with a small varnish brush. Work it in both directions on both sides to make sure that all wires are properly coated. Do not thin the paint with oil or turpentine but apply just as it is in the can.



## Green Screen Paint No. 80

½-pt. can, 18c

1-qt. can, 55c

Mailing weights: ½ pt., 1 lb.; 1 qt., 3 lbs.



# Implement Paint



## Longer Service for Farm Tools

THE saving effected by the painting of farm implements well illustrates the fact that, in the end, "paint costs nothing." Every dollar invested in paint saves other dollars in the life of farm machinery.

Machinery on the average farm is subject to particularly hard wear and is exposed to all sorts of weather. If not kept properly protected by paint the weather will search out all the weak spots, decay and rust set in, and the usefulness of the machine is quickly destroyed.

Paint not only adds years to the life of the farm implements, but reflects the pride of the owner in keeping up the appearance of his equipment.

The colors of Larkin Implement Paint are bright and attractive, and, best of all, they are permanent.

Larkin Implement Paint is easy to apply and dries with a beautiful gloss finish which is extremely tough and will not crack or peel. The same paint may be used on both ironwork and wood.

The up-to-date farmer keeps a can of Implement Paint handy and touches up his machinery, wagons, etc. as they need it.

Varnish Brush No. 1138 is a good size for applying Implement Paint. You should also order a supply of Crack Filler No. 451 and some Sandpaper.

Directions are printed on label of can.

**No. 110 Red**

**No. 120 Green**

**No. 130 Orange**

**1-qt. can, 83c**

**1-gal. can, \$3.10**

Shipping weight: 1 qt., 4 lbs.; 1 gal. 15 lbs.



## Putty No. 456

**5-lb. can, 50c**

A strictly high-grade product for glazing, filling nail holes, etc. Made of the right materials and just the right consistency for convenient use. It positively will not crack off if properly applied. Every household should keep a can of putty on hand for setting broken window panes. Shipping weight 6 lbs.

## Putty Knife No. 1200



**24c**

We believe this Putty Knife will give more value for the price than any other made.

It has many uses beside the setting of putty. The blade is  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, made of the best tempered steel, and extends through the entire length of the hardwood handle which is strongly riveted to it in three places.

Used properly this tool will last for years.

Mailing weight 3 oz.

## Glass Cutter No. 1210



**10c**

A strong, well-made, especially durable tool.

The cutting wheel is of steel, tempered to the proper degree of hardness to insure accurate and dependable service. The iron handle is five inches long, well balanced and attractively finished.

This cutter will last a long time if given reasonable care. It should be dipped in kerosene frequently while in use to get the most efficient service. Mailing weight 2 oz.

## Sandpaper

The cost of Sandpaper is so low in comparison to its usefulness that it pays to buy good quality.

Strength and a good cutting edge are the features of Larkin Sandpaper. It is made of the best quality of ground quartz, mounted on tough paper with strong glue.

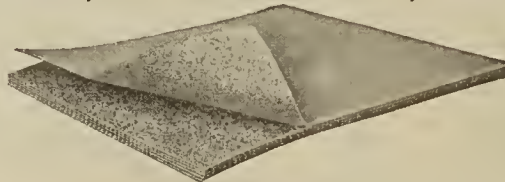
We supply Larkin Sandpaper in three degrees of fineness. No. 00 is adapted for very fine work such as sanding varnished surfaces to remove the gloss. No. 1 is intended for ordinary work such as smoothing rough spots before painting. No. 2 should be used only for very coarse work such as smoothing off the end grain and edges of lumber.

Sandpaper should be kept in a dry place as moisture tends to soften the glue. After sanding any surface be sure to dust it off thoroughly as dust in the pores causes holes and specks to show in the varnish applied over it.

**No. 00, package of 24 sheets, 28c**

**No. 1, " " " " , 33c**

**No. 2, " " " " , 41c**



Mailing weights: No. 00, 10 oz.; No. 1, 12 oz.; No. 2, 18 oz.



# Larkin Floor Paints

## Resist Wear and Weather

**O**UTSIDE house paints cannot be used to the best advantage on floors because, while they will stand weather exposure, they are not adapted to resist the constant wear and tear to which floor paints are subjected.

Such is the toughness and durability of Larkin Floor Paints, that they will withstand severe scrubbing and abrasion, as well as exposure to the weather.

They are adapted for use on interior or exterior floors, porch steps, etc., and may be used with equally good results on wood, cement, linoleum, etc.

Larkin Floor Paints are ready mixed, easily applied, and dry overnight with a good gloss. Permanent pigment colors, linseed oil and high-grade floor varnish are used in their manufacture.

Made in a variety of pleasing neutral tints that will blend with any color scheme. The modern painter has discarded the old idea that gray is the only color to use in painting porch floors.

A couple of coats of bright, fresh, floor paint are a wonderful aid in improving the appearance of a room. Larkin Floor Paint covers up old floors that are worn and disfigured and makes them surprisingly

easy to keep clean. It preserves the wood and saves enough in repair bills to pay for its cost.

When you buy a new rug, or some new furniture, supply a proper background for it with a fresh coat of floor paint in a harmonizing color.

When you redecorate the walls and woodwork in a room with Larkin Flat Paint and Enamel don't let the floor look shabby by comparison. Complete the job by giving it a fresh coat of floor paint.

Larkin Paint Brush No. 1144 is the most satisfactory brush for applying Floor Paint. If painting new wood, you will need shellac for coating knots and sappy places, No. 14 House Paint for a priming coat, raw linseed oil and turpentine for mixing with priming coat and Crack Filler No. 451. Old floors do not need a priming coat, but Crack Filler No. 451 and sandpaper are needed.

Directions are printed on label of can.



## Crack Filler No. 451

3-lb. can, 50c

For filling cracks and holes on all indoor surfaces before painting or varnishing.

Ordinary putty is too greasy and slow-drying for this purpose; paste filler dries too hard and will not withstand expansion and contraction sufficiently to hold in the large cracks.

No. 451 Crack Filler dries hard and at the same time retains sufficient elasticity to keep it from crumbling. 3 lbs. are sufficient to fill the cracks in an ordinary floor of a 12 x 12 room.

Shpg. wt. 4 lbs.



## Liquid Filler No. 643

1-gal. can, \$1.60

A quick, hard-drying, pigment first-coater for use on close-grained woods such as pine, maple and birch, before varnish is applied.

Where low first cost is an essential consideration, the use of one coat of liquid filler followed by one coat of varnish gives a finish which is nearly equal in appearance to that produced by three coats of varnish on bare wood.

We do not advise the use of liquid filler as an undercoater on floors, exterior work or other surfaces subject to extremely hard wear.

Shipping weight 10 lbs.



## Paste Filler

No. 454 Light

No. 455 Dark

2-lb. can, 30c

For filling the pores of open-grained woods such as oak, mahogany and ash, before varnish is applied.

Made of the best grade of pulverized silica mixed to a heavy paste with hard-drying oils. Full directions for use are given on the label, also on page 21 under directions for varnishing.

Use No. 454 Light Filler for wood which is to be finished with clear varnish, light oak, or cherry.

Use No. 455 Dark Filler for dark oak, walnut, or mahogany.

Shipping weight 3 lbs.



## Order by Name and Number

No. 203 Dark Brown

No. 205 Olive Green

No. 208 Yellow

No. 204 Dark Gray or Lead Color

No. 206 Terra Cotta

1-qt. can, 61c

1-gal. can, \$2.25

Shipping weights: 1 qt., 4 lbs.; 1 gal., 13 lbs.



# Beautiful Tints for Interior Decorations

## Larkin Flat Paint

Order by Name and Number



No. 716	Light Blue	No. 722	Ivory
717	White	723	Apple Green
718	Silver Gray	724	Light Tan
719	Pearl Gray	725	Yellow
720	Light Green	726	Dark Tan
721	Pink	728	Russet

For Sample Colors, see page 19

1-qt. can, 61c

1-gal. can, \$2.25

Shipping weights: 1 qt., 5 lbs.; 1 gal., 16 lbs.

Larkin Flat Paint is designed to meet the increasing demand for a durable, artistic, sanitary and economical coating for interior walls, ceilings and woodwork.

It imparts to all surfaces the beautiful flat, velvet-like finish so much desired for the decoration of offices, hotels, apartments, theaters, churches, hospitals, and homes. It is especially adapted for use on smooth and rough-finished plaster and cement surfaces, and on wood, metal, fiber-board, canvas, and burlap. Designed for interior use only.

The finish produced is both restful and pleasing. From the wide variety of tints in which we offer Larkin Flat Paints the most artistic combinations can be evolved. A still greater range of tints may be secured by mixing the regular shades. Any regular shade may be lightened by the addition of white. The color of even the most delicate tint is absolutely permanent.

Larkin Flat Paint is the most sanitary coating which can be used on walls and ceilings, as it produces a hard, non-porous, durable surface which may be easily cleaned, either with Larkin Cleaning Paste or by washing with soap and water. Any number

of cleanings will not injure the finish. It will not rub off like kalsomine or cold-water paint.

Larkin Flat Paint is in no sense a cheap finish, but it is a highly economical one. The first cost is but little higher than that of kalsomine, but it can be cleaned repeatedly without renewal. When it is desired to change the color it is not necessary to remove the old finish, but just to paint over it. One gallon will cover approximately 500 sq. ft. with one coat, depending on the condition of the surface.

This paint flows so easily that anyone can apply it without showing streaks or brush marks. It dries overnight.

Brush No. 1144 is a good size to use for Flat Paint. In painting new wood you will need orange shellac for coating knots and sappy places. On porous surfaces such as new plaster, wood, fiber-board, brick and canvas, the first coat should be thinned with an equal quantity of No. 645 Sizing Varnish. Cracks and nail holes should be filled with Crack Filler No. 451.

Directions are printed on the label of each can.

## Selection of Color Schemes for Interior Decoration

In the making of better homes no single item goes further than paint, used in a judicious manner.

How useless it is to fill a room with new furniture, rugs, draperies, etc., if the floor is old and marred, the woodwork scratched and dirty, or the walls finished in a color scheme entirely out of harmony with the new furnishings!

Compared with the cost of the new furnishings, the cost of the paint necessary to get the proper background is trifling indeed. Having a proper background adds much to the appearance of either old or new furniture.

In the selection of colors, consider first the location of the room. North and east rooms are naturally shady and warmer colors should be used than in rooms having plenty of light, where the darker shades are appropriate. Yellow, light tan, and pink reflect light excellently and are considered warm colors.

Having selected the color for the side-wall, a lighter shade should be chosen for the ceiling, and a darker shade for the base-board and floor, in order to get the most pleasing effect. A picture molding may be placed along the upper part of the wall about 12 inches below the ceiling, and the ceiling color continued down to this point on the wall.

Sometimes the lower part of the side-wall is painted a darker shade than the upper part in order to get the effect of wainscoting. If this is done, care must be taken to get a straight-line division of the side-wall at an even height all around the room.

The color of the woodwork should either harmonize with the walls or be an agreeable contrast. Gloss enamel is more appropriate than flat paint for use on woodwork, and is somewhat easier to keep clean. It may be used with excellent results regardless of whether the walls are papered or painted.



# Gloss Interior Enamels

No. 687 Pink No. 689 Light Green No. 709 Ivory  
No. 688 Drab No. 690 Light Blue No. 710 Silver Gray

For Sample Colors, see page 19

1-pt. can, 40c 1-qt. can, 75c 1-gal. can, \$2.75

No. 707 White

1-pt. can, 43c 1-qt. can, 80c 1-gal. can, \$3

Mailing and shipping weights: 1 pt., 3 lbs.; 1 qt., 5 lbs.; 1 gal., 14 lbs.

Larkin Gloss Enamels are of the same high quality as the rest of the Larkin Paints and are intended for interior use only. They dry to a smooth, tile-like surface which is pleasing to the eye and exceptionally durable. As an enamel finish is opaque, and covers completely the old finish underneath, it is well adapted for the refinishing of old surfaces which are much discolored or marred, although it is equally adapted for the finishing of new work.

When you buy new furniture for a room, give it a proper background by finishing the woodwork in a harmonizing shade of gloss enamel. A few dollars expended in this way work a tremendous improvement.

If you have some pieces of furniture which are old and marred but still serviceable, give them a new lease of life by refinishing with gloss enamel.

If you buy new pieces of furniture with an enamel finish, you can make the rest of your set match them by the use of the proper color of gloss enamel.

We recommend the use of gloss enamel on the woodwork when decorating walls with Flat Paint. Choose a color which offers some contrast to the color of the flat paint on the side walls, but which harmonizes with the whole decorative scheme.

Gloss enamels are also especially adapted for use on stairways, furniture, cupboards, plumbing, toys, etc. Some people prefer a high-gloss finish on bathroom and kitchen walls and ceilings; for this purpose, Larkin Gloss Enamel may be used with excellent results. They are made in a variety of permanent tints to please the most fastidious taste.

On small jobs, and on old surfaces which are clean and approximately the same color as the enamel to be used, satisfactory results may be obtained by the application of two coats of enamel. It is generally better to build up a foundation with a similar color of flat paint. In this way, it is possible to secure a smooth surface of the proper color with fewer coats, as flat paint has better covering properties than gloss enamel.

One gallon of Larkin Gloss Enamel will cover about 600 square feet with one coat.

Directions are printed on the label of the can.



## Wall Size No. 989

1-qt. can, 25c 1-gal. can, 80c

A glue size made especially for use on new plaster before wall paper or kalsomine is applied.

Be sure the plaster is dry. Remove all loose particles with a stiff brush. Apply wall size with a wide brush, such as our No. 1144, which has not been used in paint or varnish. After being used, the brush may be cleaned by rinsing thoroughly in hot water.

Allow wall size to dry twenty-four hours before papering or painting over it. One gallon will cover approximately 500 square feet.

Mailing weights: 1 qt., 3 lbs.; 1 gal., 11 lbs.



## Sizing Varnish No. 645

1-qt. can, 41c 1-gal. can, \$1.45 5-gal. can, \$1.35 per.

To secure durable and satisfactory results with Larkin Flat Paints, on porous surfaces such as new plaster, wood, canvas, etc., the first coat should be a mixture of equal parts of No. 645 Sizing Varnish and flat paint of the color desired.

Be sure the surface to be painted is clean and dry. It is especially necessary with new plaster to allow plenty of time for drying and seasoning before attempting to paint it, for if it retains any moisture, the paint will peel later on. Holes and cracks in old plaster should be filled with Plaster of Paris.

Apply the paint freely with a wide brush such as our No. 1144 and brush it well into the pores. Allow it to dry at least 24 hours before the second coat is applied. One gallon of No. 645 Sizing Varnish mixed with one gallon of flat paint will cover approximately 1000 sq. ft. depending on the condition of the surface to which it is applied.

Mailing and shipping weights: 1 qt., 3 lbs.; 1 gal.; 10 lbs.; 5 gal., 50 lbs.

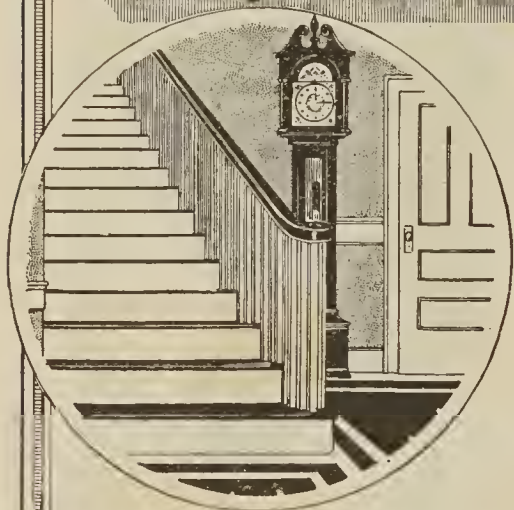




# Superfine White Enamel

## For the Very Finest Interior and Exterior Decoration

Equal to the finest foreign or domestic enamels in whiteness, durability, and finish.



No. 711  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. can, 30c    1-pt. can, 55c    1-qt. can, \$1.05    1-gal. can, \$4

Shipping weights:  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt., 2 lbs.; 1 pt., 3 lbs.; 1 qt., 5 lbs.; 1 gal., 15 lbs.

**F**EW modern homes are finished without white enamel in at least one room; more often several.

Nothing is more attractive in the reception or living-room than a combination of white enamel and mahogany. In the dining-room, white enamel forms a most pleasing background for the display of silver and cut-glass and is especially attractive with mahogany furniture. In the bathroom and kitchen, it gives that air of spotless cleanliness on which good housekeepers pride themselves. It blends beautifully with the delicate tints usually employed in the decoration of bedrooms.

White enamel is the best means of refinishing old woodwork and furniture. No matter what the old finish looks like, no matter how badly it is marred, it can be made to look like new with white enamel. White enamel gives to bathtubs and refrigerators the porcelain-like, sanitary finish which may be scrubbed repeatedly without injury.

The production of a satisfactory white enamel is the most difficult problem in the paint-makers' art.

The extreme whiteness of Larkin Superfine White Enamel is obtained by the use of high-grade French process oxide of zinc combined with the palest hard varnish gums and specially refined oils. Our treatment of these materials insures an enamel which stays white under the most unfavorable conditions. Even in dark hallways and closets, where other enamels rapidly turn yellow, our No. 711 retains its original whiteness.

It flows so freely without showing streaks or brush marks, that it can be successfully applied by anyone. This feature should appeal especially to the amateur who is naturally slower in finishing corners and covering surfaces than the professional painter. On the other hand, the experienced workman will find that our enamel enables him to work much more rapidly, and cover more surface in a day than he is able to do with any other enamel.

The opacity of Larkin Superfine Enamel is exceptionally good so that on small parts it can often be used without any undercoat. The use of an undercoat, however, is usually desirable on large work as it saves both time and money.

Larkin Superfine White Enamel dries with a rich gloss which very closely resembles porcelain. It will withstand exposure to the weather, as well as the scrubbing and abrasion to which it is subject on interior work. It will never crack or peel under any condition, if it is properly applied.

We are able to offer it at our exceptionally low price, only because we manufacture it in huge quantities and sell direct to the consumer. One gallon will cover approximately 550 sq. ft.

Use No. 1138 Brush. If painting new wood, a priming coat of No. 7 House Paint thinned with Turpentine should be used. Fill cracks and nail holes with Crack Filler No. 451. Two or three coats of White Enamel Undercoater No. 715 should be applied to new wood, old surfaces of dark color and to metal surfaces. Follow directions printed on label.

## Semi-Gloss Inside White No. 727

1-qt. can, 61c

1-gal. can, \$2.25

This white has all of the easy working properties and high opacity which characterizes Larkin Ready-Mixed House Paint.

Especially prepared for use indoors and will not turn yellow even when used in dark closets and hallways. Dries overnight with a beautiful egg-shell gloss, and is exceptionally easy to keep clean.

Particularly desirable for painting kitchen and bathroom walls and for the interior of farm buildings. Two coats are usually sufficient although three are sometimes required on very dark surfaces. It is extremely economical to use as one gallon will cover 500 sq. ft. one coat.

It requires no thinning but is already prepared the proper consistency for application. On large surfaces, use a wide brush such as our No. 1144; on small surfaces, a brush such as our No. 1134 or No. 1130 may be used.

Shipping weights: 1 qt., 5 lbs.; 1 gal., 16 lbs.



## White Enamel Undercoater No. 715

$\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. can, 25c

1-qt. can, 75c

1-pt. can, 40c

1-gal. can, \$2.80

A good foundation is essential for successful enamel work. Our enamel undercoater is ideal for this purpose. It is economical, as it works and brushes so easily that it can be applied by anyone. It covers better, and requires less sanding to obtain a smooth finish than ordinary flat paint. It may be used under white or under any light tint of enamel and is especially valuable in refinishing bedsteads and other articles on which the old enamel is badly chipped and cracked.

One gallon will cover approximately 600 sq. ft. one coat. Sufficient coats should be applied to get a perfectly smooth, opaque, white surface before any enamel is applied.

New wood should be given a priming coat of No. 7 House Paint thinned with Turpentine. Plaster, canvas, and other porous surfaces should have a priming coat of equal parts of Enamel Undercoater and Sizing Varnish No. 645.

Follow directions printed on label.





# Larkin Bronze Enamels

## Impart a Beautiful Gold or Aluminum Finish to

Metal Beds  
Picture Frames  
Bric-a-Brac

Chandeliers  
Gas Pipes  
Water Pipes

Steam Pipes  
Radiators  
Water Tanks

Beautiful decorative effects may be obtained by the use of Bronze enamels on beds, picture frames, water tanks, pipes and in many other places around the home. Larkin Bronze Enamels are heat-resisting and therefore suitable for use on stoves, automobile engines, steam radiators, etc.

In order to furnish a bronze finish having a true metallic luster, Larkin Bronze Enamel is put up with the bronze powder and the liquid in separate packages. By mixing them just prior to the time of application a finish of true metallic appearance and brilliancy is obtained. Only such

quantities should be mixed at one time as will be used within a few hours.

We include a small brush with the two-ounce package but not with the larger sizes. For small work such as picture frames, use our special Bronze Brush No. 1110; for large surfaces use a flat varnish brush. To obtain the Vernis-Martin finish, which is particularly popular for bedsteads, mix some gold bronze enamel and allow it to stand for two or three days in a closed container. Stir thoroughly and apply one coat. Allow it to dry for 24 hours and apply one or two coats of No. 673 Dark Oak Varnish.



Keep your hot water tank and open plumbing attractive with Aluminum Bronze No. 461.

Order by name and number

**Aluminum Bronze No. 461**  
2-oz. package, 15c      8-oz. package, 45c

**Gold Bronze No. 462**  
2-oz. package, 17½c      8-oz. package, 55c

Mailing weights: 2-oz. package, ½ lb.; 8-oz. package, 1½ lbs.

The above packages contain both powder and liquid in the proper proportions. We offer them separately in larger quantities at the following prices:

**Gold Bronze Powder No. 281**  
3-lb. package, \$4.80  
(Enough for 1 gal. of liquid.)  
Mailing weight 4 lbs.

**Bronzing Liquid No. 972**  
1-gal. can, \$2  
Mailing weight 10 lbs.

**Aluminum Bronze Powder No. 286**  
1½-lb. package, \$2.85  
(Enough for 1 gal. of liquid.)  
Mailing weight 2½ lbs.

## Flat Black

There are numerous objects around the home requiring a dull black, velvet finish such as is given by this paint. It may be used on wood, metal or any other surface. It is suitable for picture frames, andirons, chandeliers, etc. As it is heat-resistant, it is especially adapted for use on stoves, radiators and other surfaces which have to withstand high temperatures.

Not intended for use on surfaces which have to withstand severe exposure to the weather. One coat is perfectly opaque and dries hard in a very few hours.

To obtain the popular Flemish finish on new oak, apply one coat of flat black and wipe off, across the grain, with a soft cloth while the paint is still wet. Finish with wax, shellac or varnish when the black left in the pores of the wood is dry.

A mixture of equal parts of No. 601 Flat Black and No. 700 Black Auto Enamel makes an excellent semi-gloss finish for auto lamps and accessories.

Mailing weights: ½ pt., 1 lb.; 1 qt., 4 lbs.

**Flat Black Paint No. 601**  
½-pt. can, 17½c      1-qt. can, 50c

## Stove-Pipe Enamel

A durable, black, glossy finish for all metal surfaces which have to withstand extremes of heat, cold or dampness. Especially adapted for use on stove pipes, steam pipes, automobile engines and a great variety of other articles around the home and farm.

It absolutely prevents rust on iron articles stored in damp places. Stove pipes should always be painted with it before being put away for the summer. Larkin Stove Pipe Enamel has extraordinary elasticity and will not chip, crack or peel in the coldest weather.

Care should be taken to remove all rust, scale and grease from metal which is to be painted. Apply Larkin Stove-Pipe and Iron Enamel with a clean varnish brush. If it becomes thick on standing in an open can, it may be thinned with a very little turpentine.

Mailing weights: ½ pt., 1 lb.; 1 qt., 3 lbs.

**Stove-Pipe and Iron Enamel No. 121**  
½-pt. can, 15c      1-qt. can, 40c







# Sample Larkin Paint

USE daylight in selecting your color under artificial light. Make allowance of the Flat Paints and Enamels do not of the page with the necessarily limit therefore, as they will appear on the surface.

## HOUSE PAINTS

No. 12 Light Blue  
For Porch Ceilings, etc.

No. 39 Cream Green  
Trim with 13, 19 or 20

No. 4 Flesh  
Trim with 19, 39 or 43

No. 19 Willow Green  
Trim with 9 or 18

No. 20 French Gray  
Trim with 16, 39 or 43

No. 9 Olive Green  
Trim with 8 or 39

No. 14 Pearl Gray  
Trim with 8 or 39

No. 29 Dark Green  
Trim with 7, 18 or 28

No. 24 Drab  
Trim with 4, 7 or 19

No. 8 Ivory  
Trim with 19 or 34

No. 34 Dark Blue-Gray  
Trim with 7, 8 or 14

No. 18 Medium Yellow  
Trim with 9, 29 or 43

No. 13 Buff  
Trim with 7, 19 or 14

No. 28 Orange Yellow  
Trim with 8, 13 or 29

No. 43 Leather Brown  
Trim with 4, 18 or 24  
Also made in Black No. 1, and White No. 7, not shown above.

No. 16 Venetian Red  
Trim with 9, 13 or 14

## FLAT PAINTS

No. 722 Ivory

No. 723 Apple Green

No. 718 Silver Gray

No. 725 Yellow

No. 719 Pearl Gray

No. 724 Light Tan

No. 721 Pink

No. 726 Dark Tan

No. 716 Light Blue

No. 728 Russet

No. 720 Light Green

No. 601 Black

### SCREEN PAINT

No. 80 Green

### BARN AND ROOF PAINT

No. 36 Red

### BRONZE ENAMELS

No. 461 Aluminum

No. 462 Gold

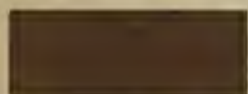


# Colors & Varnishes

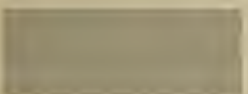
from these pages, as they appear differently for the fact that the delicate tints of some paint out strongly against the white background of the sample panels. Imagine them, to be painted.



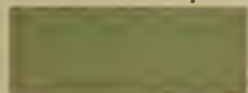
## FLOOR PAINTS



No. 203 Dark Brown



No. 204 Dark Gray



No. 205 Olive Green

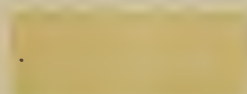


No. 206 Terra-Cotta

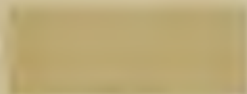


No. 208 Yellow

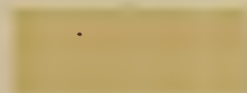
## GLOSS INTERIOR ENAMELS



No. 709 Ivory



No. 710 Silver Gray



No. 688 Drab

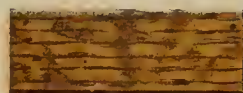


No. 689 Light Green



No. 690 Light Blue

## COLORED VARNISHES



No. 663 Light Oak



No. 673 Dark Oak



No. 683 Walnut



No. 695 Graining Comp.

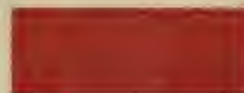


No. 686 Cherry

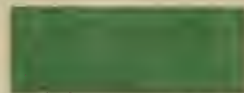


No. 696 Mahogany

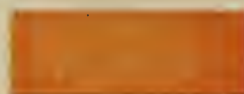
## IMPLEMENT PAINTS



No. 110 Red



No. 120 Green



No. 130 Orange

## SHINGLE STAINS



No. 33 Brown



No. 46 Red



No. 75 Green

## AUTO ENAMELS



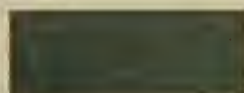
No. 700 Black



No. 702 Bright Blue



No. 704 Carmine



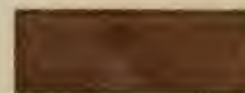
No. 706 Brewster Green



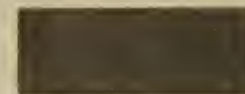
No. 708 Ivory



No. 713 Gray



No. 714 Brown



No. 701 Surfacer



No. 463 Exhaust Pipe



# Larkin Auto Enamels



## Make Your Last Year's Auto Look Spick and Span

Larkin Auto Enamels make it possible for anyone to refinish his own car so that he will take a new pride in its appearance.

It is possible for anyone using them to get a bright, spick-and-span finish which will add immeasurably to the beauty of an old car.

The expenditure required is trifling compared with the results achieved, and you can have your car in a few days, while sending it to a shop to be refinished usually deprives you of its use for a long period, to say nothing of the expense for having the work done. When a car is giving good service, it is folly to lose the use of it simply because the finish has become shabby.

If you decide to refinish your car, you will be better satisfied in the end if you do a thorough job; refinish the chassis and wheels as well as the body.

Do not neglect to enamel the engine, polish up the metal work and go over the top and upholstery with a coat of leather dressing. All parts that you do not brighten up will look shabby in contrast with the new work.

The work of refinishing a car is neither difficult nor tedious, and there is no reason why it should not be done successfully by anyone. Ordinary care without attempting undue haste is all that is necessary.

If you are ready to purchase a new car you can often add 50% to the price you will get for your old one by refinishing it with Larkin Auto Enamel. You may find it looks so good that you will decide to keep it for another year.

Larkin Auto Enamel is easily applied, flows freely, and dries overnight, leaving a glossy finish of extreme durability. It is heat-resistant and oil-proof when thoroughly dry, so may be used on all parts of the engine and frame.

It is also adapted for use on bicycles, baby carriages, porch furniture, lawn swings and other work which may be exposed to the weather.

One quart is sufficient to give the body of the average auto one coat. A half-pint is sufficient for touching up the wheels and fenders.

Directions for use are printed on the label of each can.

**No. 700 Black**  
**702 Bright Blue**

$\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. can, 25c

**No. 706 Brewster Green**  
**708 Ivory**

**No. 713 Gray**  
**714 Brown**

1-qt. can, 75c

**No. 704 Carmine**

$\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. can, 30c

1-qt. can, 95c

Mailing weights:  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt., 2 lbs.; 1 qt., 4 lbs

Order by  
name and  
number

For sample  
colors see  
page 19



## Auto Finishing Varnish

A pale transparent finishing varnish of the highest quality and extreme durability. May be used over very light colors without discoloring them. Dries overnight with a deep rich gloss. A coat of this varnish applied to your automobile at the beginning of each season, preserves the original finish indefinitely.

Mailing weights:  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt., 1 lb.; 1 qt., 3 lbs.; 1 gal., 9 lbs. Shipping weight, 5 gal., 45 lbs.

**No. 612**

$\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. can, 25c

1-qt. can, 80c

1-gal. can, \$3

5-gal. can, \$2.90 per gal.

## Auto Surfacer

This is a heavy-bodied flat drying paint used to fill up the cracks and mars on a rough surface before applying Auto Enamel. Enough coats should be applied to get an even surface which must then be sandpapered perfectly smooth before the enamel is applied.

Mailing weights:  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt., 2 lbs.; qt., 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

**No. 701**

$\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. can, 17  $\frac{1}{2}$ c

1-qt. can, 55c



## Exhaust-Pipe Enamel

Ordinary paints and even those of comparatively high heat resistance, quickly burn off the exhaust pipe of automobile engines. We have therefore developed this special aluminum coating on a porcelain base. The powder and liquid are mixed just prior to application and applied like paint. Very durable even at extremely high temperatures. Mailing weight  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.

**No. 463**

2-oz. package, 15c

## Auto Leather Dressing

For refinishing and water-proofing leather and imitation leather tops, seats and curtains of automobiles. For upholstery, suit-cases, etc. It dries very quickly to a jet-black, glossy finish which will not crack or peel. It is not intended for use on mohair.

Mailing weights:  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt., 2 lbs.; qt., 3 lbs.

**No. 712**

$\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. bottle, 30c

1-qt. can, 80c





# Larkin Varnishes

## Getting the Best Results with Varnish

**T**HE purchase of varnish, like that of any other commodity should be done with a view to the purpose for which it is to be used. Different classes of work require different features in the varnish applied on them in order to secure the best results. A varnish made to give the best results as an automobile finish, would not necessarily give the best results if used on a table top. While our No. 617 Economy Varnish will give extremely satisfactory results as a general-purpose varnish in the hands of the amateur user, yet we strongly recommend the purchase of a Larkin Varnish made for the particular work which you are doing. We offer a sufficient variety of varnishes to cover every need of household use.

Varnish that has been stored for some time in the cold will thicken and in some cases separate partially. It will neither brush out well nor dry as rapidly as it should. Keep varnish in a warm room and do not attempt to apply it at a temperature below 60°.

All Larkin Varnishes are the proper consistency for application so that it is not necessary to thin them with oil or turpentine. If they should thicken after standing for some time in an open can, add a very little turpentine. Varnish which has become extremely thick in this manner will not give good results even when thinned. Once opened, keep the varnish from becoming thick by tying a double thickness of waxed paper tightly over the container.

### Preparation of the Surface

The secret of obtaining smooth, first-class work, lies mainly in the preparation of the wood. To get a perfectly smooth and level surface, it is necessary to smooth off the wood with No. 00 Sandpaper, and dust it off thoroughly. It is impossible to get some soft woods perfectly smooth with sandpaper, as the fiber curls up in a sort of fuzz which the sandpaper does not cut. A very thin coat of shellac applied to such woods will stiffen this fuzz and make it possible to cut it off perfectly smooth. The last traces of dust must be removed from the surface or small holes and specks will show in the varnish. Wherever it is possible, it is a good rule to sprinkle the floor with water around the articles being varnished to keep down the dust.

Woodwork which has been previously varnished must be thoroughly cleaned to remove all grease and dirt before fresh varnish is applied. Do not attempt to wash too big a surface at one time. In washing doors or similar surfaces, place the soapy water on with a soft brush, starting from the bottom and working up to the top in order to avoid trickling marks. Work the surface over well with the brush and rinse off with plenty of clean water. Dry with a chamois skin, and smooth off any rough spots with sandpaper.

If the old finish has a high gloss, the whole surface should be gone over lightly with fine sandpaper. If the surface has been

waxed, it must be cleaned very carefully with gasoline or turpentine to remove the last traces of wax; otherwise the varnish will not only crawl but will also fail to dry properly.

### Fillers

In order to get a smooth surface when varnishing new wood, it is necessary to fill the pores of open-grained woods such as oak, mahogany, and ash, with a paste filler. When the wood is to be finished in the natural color, use Larkin Light Paste Filler No. 454. When the wood is to be finished in a dark color, use Dark Paste Filler No. 455 (see page 13).

Thin the filler to a heavy brushing consistency with turpentine, adding a little at a time and stirring vigorously to break up the lumps. Apply a liberal coat, brushing it well into the pores of the wood. Allow it to dry a few minutes until the turpentine evaporates when the filler will turn somewhat lighter in color and assume a flat appearance. Wipe off the surface across the grain so as to completely fill the pores. Allow it to dry 24 to 48 hours and smooth off with fine sandpaper. Paste Filler need not be used on close-grained woods.

### Methods of Finishing Various Surfaces

After the wood has been filled several methods may be followed for building up a varnish finish, depending on the kind of surface and the amount of labor and expense that is worth while expending on it.

For ordinary interior woodwork which does not have to withstand severe wear and which it is desired to finish as cheaply as possible, apply one coat of Larkin Liquid Filler No. 643 (see page 13). Be sure to stir it thoroughly and to apply a liberal coat. Allow it to dry for 24 hours, go over it lightly with fine sandpaper, dust off thoroughly and apply one coat of No. 600 Clear Interior Varnish. This gives a quick and inexpensive finish which is satisfactory for such surfaces as the woodwork in kitchens, hallways, etc. It will have a good gloss and withstand scrubbing excellently. As liquid filler is somewhat more brittle than varnish, it should not be used as an undercoat on floors or surfaces exposed to the weather.

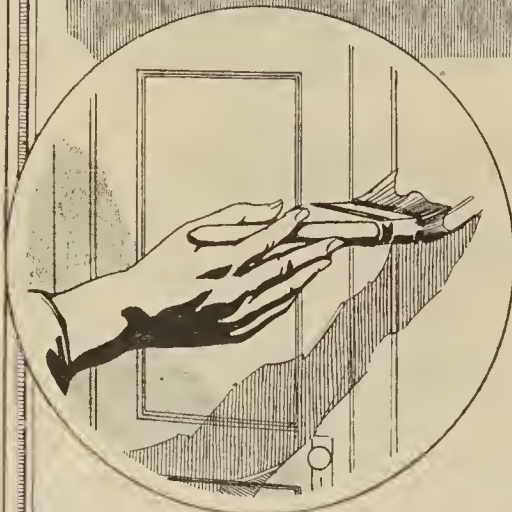
Another method for finishing interior upright woodwork is to apply one coat of shellac or spirit varnish followed by one or two coats of clear varnish. Shellac does not sink in like varnish and prevents the following coats of varnish from sinking in. This causes the finish to stand out with a high gloss, with fewer coats of varnish than if shellac were not used. It must be remembered, however, that since the shellac lies entirely on the surface and is brittle in comparison with varnish that such a finish will not have extreme durability. Shellac should therefore not be used on floors, exterior work or other surfaces exposed to severe wear.

Instead of varnishing over shellac, you may finish with





# Larkin Varnishes, Continued



## Polishing Wax.

This will give a smooth, hard, semi-gloss finish which has the advantage of being very quickly and easily applied. It does not bring out defects in the surface as much as a high-gloss varnish finish will. If floors are coated with shellac it is always better to finish them with wax instead of varnish.

For the best and most durable results with varnish, liquid filler or shellac should not be used as undercoats. Build up the foundation with the same varnish even if one or two more coats are required to obtain the desired gloss and finish. Thin the first coat with a quart of turpentine to every gallon and brush it well into the wood. Apply two or three additional coats without thinning. All Larkin Varnishes are made of the proper consistency for application. Allow each coat to dry hard before the next is applied, the time required for drying depending on the kind of varnish.

Varnish should always be applied freely in liberal coats, brushing out only enough to spread to a uniform thickness and prevent running. It should not be brushed out thin like paint. Never attempt to hurry a job too much or the work will not be satisfactory.

If the air is too moist or the ventilation of the room is poor, the varnish may have a smoky appearance when dry. This may be corrected by going over it with a rag moistened with a mixture of crude oil and water.

If the varnish is exposed to direct sunlight, heat or air currents a film will form too quickly over the surface and the turpentine in the soft varnish underneath, having no chance to escape, will cause blisters. Blisters may also be due to moisture coming through from a surface which was not properly dry when the varnish was applied. Small blisters can be removed with sandpaper when the varnish is dry. If it is badly blistered, it may be necessary to remove the varnish and to do the job over entirely.

If a coat of varnish is applied over another coat that is not thoroughly dry, or if a quick, hard-drying varnish is applied over an elastic one, the surface will crack. The only remedy is to remove the varnish and refinish the work entirely.

Dull spots on the finish may be traced to several different causes. It may be due to careless filling, to applying the finishing coat before the undercoat was thoroughly dry, or to brushing out the varnish too thin. In any case, an additional coat will usually remedy the trouble.

Small holes in the varnish surface may be due to cold air striking the varnish while it was drying or to failure to fill the pores of the wood or to dust off the surface as it was filled. It is sometimes possible to hide this condition somewhat by the application of further coats of varnish, but if the condition is very bad it will be necessary to remove the varnish and start over again.

Brush marks, streaks and laps in the work are caused either by using a brush which is too stiff or too small for the work, or by attempting to brush the varnish after it has set.

## Rubbing to a Semi-Gloss Finish

It is practically impossible to obtain a varnish finish which is absolutely even and free from specks. For this reason, it is often desirable to cut down the surface by rubbing with finely ground pumice and either water or oil. If a varnish is to be rubbed, at least three coats should be applied so as to be sure to have a film which will be thick enough so that the high spots will not be rubbed through.

When rubbing down a varnished surface over which a finishing coat of varnish is to be applied, or when rubbing enamels, water should be used. When rubbing down the finish coat of varnish, use raw linseed oil.

The other materials necessary are a small quantity of very finely powdered pumice stone, a thick piece of felt about 3 or 4 inches square, and a few soft rags. Dip the felt into the oil or water and then lightly into a shallow dish containing the pumice stone, so that too much of the latter will not be picked up. Now apply the felt to the surface, rubbing lightly at first and increasing the pressure gradually. Rub evenly and firmly in the direction of the grain of the wood, using a uniform pressure as nearly as possible. Use plenty of oil or water and do not use too much pumice or rub too hard or the work will be scratched. Do not rub too long in one spot and be especially careful not to rub over the edges.

When rubbing uneven surfaces, the stump of an old paint brush may be used to get into moldings and crevices which cannot be reached with the felt. When rubbing panels on which it is impossible to rub clear over the end, rub across the ends first and then rub the rest of the panel lengthwise.

When the rubbing is finished; that is, when all inequalities have been leveled off and all traces of the original gloss removed, the pumice must be cleaned off thoroughly. If water has been used for rubbing, rinse off the surface with plenty of clear water and dry with a chamois. If oil has been used, wipe off the surface with a rag. Wipe it off again with a soft, dry cloth. Before the final cleaning up of the surface, look it over carefully to be sure there are no spots requiring further rubbing.

## Varnishing Linoleum

Linoleums and other similar floor coverings require several coats of varnish of extreme elasticity brushed out thin instead of being applied rather thick as is done in varnishing ordinary surfaces. Allow each coat to dry thoroughly and keep the linoleum out of use as long as possible.

## The Application of Flat Varnish

The application of flat-drying varnish while not differing materially from the application of ordinary varnish requires somewhat more skill and dexterity. It tends to set rather rapidly and if brushed too long, it will show streaks and glossy spots.

Flat varnish by itself has very little body so that it should be applied only over a foundation of gloss varnish or shellac. Flat varnish must be stirred the same as paint as it contains a small proportion of fine, solid particles which settle to the bottom of the container. In applying flat varnish to level surfaces such as a door panel, go over the edges as rapidly as possible and then varnish the flat parts.

Apply full, liberal coats, taking care not to miss any of the work and to apply it as evenly and as uniformly as possible without having to brush over it a second time. It requires a little practise to attain the necessary quickness in applying flat varnish on large, level surfaces.

### Covering Capacity

One gallon of Larkin Varnish will cover 300 sq. ft. with two coats when properly flowed on in full, even coats.

### Shipping or Mailing Weights

The shipping or mailing weights of Larkin Varnishes are: 1/2 pt., 1 lb.; 1 pt., 2 lbs.; 1 qt., 3 lbs.; 1 gal., 10 lbs.; 5 gal., 50 lbs.



# Floor Varnish

## It Stands the Wear

**L**ARKIN Floor Varnish combines elasticity, toughness and hardness in a way that cannot be surpassed.

When it is considered that the film of varnish which is applied to a floor is about the thickness of a sheet of paper, we must marvel that any varnish can withstand the wear to which it is subjected. It is constantly walked on, heavy furniture is dragged across it, and it is scrubbed at frequent intervals, often with strong washing compounds. Rain beats on it through open windows; snow, ice, and mud are tracked across it.

It certainly would be false economy to purchase anything but the best and expect it to withstand such wear and tear.

All of the skill of our varnish makers has gone into the manufacture of Larkin Floor Varnish. The best materials are carefully selected for it. Yet by manufacturing in such large quantities and selling to you direct, we are able to offer this varnish at an exceptionally low price.

Larkin Floor Varnish is a clear amber varnish which brushes very easily and dries hard overnight. It may be rubbed to a dull or semi-gloss finish if desired.

Directions for applying are printed on the label of each can.

For mailing and shipping weights and covering capacity, see page 22.



### Floor Varnish No. 602

1-qt. can, 55c

1-gal. can, \$2

5-gal. can, \$1.90 per gal.

## Polishing Wax



Larkin Polishing Wax produces a durable, water-proof polish on paint, varnish, shellac, or other non-porous surfaces.

It is perfectly transparent so does not change the color of the original finish and it may be polished with very little rubbing. It dries to a hard film which sheds water and does not catch dust or show finger marks even in the hottest weather. It

covers small surface scratches and is the ideal polish for removing the cloudiness from mahogany furniture.

The results obtained with either Paste or Liquid Wax are identical, the only choice being in the form most suitable for the articles to be polished.

We recommend the use of paste wax on large, flat surfaces such as floors and tables. Place a spoonful in a double thickness of cheese-cloth, and it may be applied without scattering by squeezing through the meshes of the cloth. After it has dried for a few minutes, bring to a polish with a dry cloth.

Liquid wax is more easily applied on uneven surfaces such as carved furniture and leather goods. It makes an excellent water-proof dressing for shoes and harness.

Mailing weights: Paste, 2 lbs.; Liquid, 2 lbs.

### Paste No. 452

1-lb. can, 42½c

### Liquid No. 458

1-pt. can, 30c

## Clear Interior Varnish No. 600

For general use on interior work, this varnish cannot be excelled at the price for which it is sold.

It is pale in color, works freely and dries overnight with a high gloss which is not affected by hot or cold water or frequent scrubbing.

That it may be used on furniture, floors or any other indoor surface with exceedingly satisfactory results is attested by the repeated orders which we receive for this varnish from our thousands of customers. Directions are printed on label.

For mailing and shipping weights and covering capacity, see page 22.

1-pt.

can, 27c

1-qt.

can, 47c

1-gal.

can, \$1.70

5-gal.

can, \$1.60 per gal.

## Pale Linoleum Varnish No. 620

A pale varnish made especially for the protection of linoleum, congo-leum, and similar floor coverings, without marring the beauty of light tints.

It has a thinner body than regular floor varnishes and dries tough and hard, but with such extreme elasticity that it remains as pliable as the linoleum itself. It dries overnight with a good gloss, and is water-proof and durable.

Linoleum generally receives hard usage, but if it is varnished at regular intervals the pattern will not be worn away and the appearance may be preserved indefinitely.

The cost of a few coats of varnish is trifling compared with the cost of renewal of the floor covering.

Directions are printed on label.

For mailing and shipping weights and covering capacity, see page 22.

1-qt.

can, 55c

1-gal.

can, \$2

5-gal.

can, \$1.90 per gal.





# Spar Varnish

## The Right Varnish for Boats, Outside Doors, and All Surfaces Exposed to Dampness and Weather



**T**HIS is the ideal varnish for surfaces exposed to the weather, to salt or fresh water, to steam, acid fumes, or to other conditions requiring a finish of exceptional elasticity and durability.

It will withstand the hot sun and driving rain of summer as well

as the cold and snow in winter.

It has sufficient elasticity to expand and contract with the surface without cracking. It is pale in color, brushes easily, and dries with a rich, deep gloss in 24 hours.

We especially recommend its use on outside doors, bathroom and kitchen woodwork, porch ceilings, boats, farm implements, pumps, washing machines, and window screens.

At least three coats should be applied on exterior work. Do not use shellac or liquid filler as an undercoat for spar varnish.

No. 610 Spar Varnish may be rubbed to a semi-gloss finish with pumice and water if desired.

### Mixed with House Paint, Makes a Good Under-Water Paint

When it is desired to paint surfaces which are constantly under water, thin one gallon of Larkin Ready-Mixed House Paint with one-half gallon of spar varnish and apply several thin coats.

For mailing and shipping weights and covering capacity, see page 22.

## Spar Varnish No. 610

1-pt.  
can, 36c

1-qt.  
can, 67c

1-gal.  
can, \$2.50

5-gal.  
can, \$2.40 per gal.

50-gal.  
barrel, \$2.30 per gal.

## Renovating Varnish No. 400

Many people think the application of regular varnish with a brush is too tedious and difficult an operation to undertake.

Some surfaces do not require the comparatively thick film of ordinary varnish but merely something to give a gloss more permanent than that supplied by furniture polish. Larkin Renovating Varnish supplies this need.

It is easy to apply with a cloth just like furniture polish. It dries in a few hours and does not remain sticky.

It will not crack, blister or peel and is not affected by hot or cold water.

It may be used to brighten old paint or varnish on furniture, woodwork, floors, linoleum, bicycles, automobiles, and many other articles.

It is also used as a lacquer on leather, brass, and nickel.

A clothes line dipped in it and allowed to dry will stay clean and last longer than it would otherwise.

For mailing and shipping weights, see page 22.

½-pt.  
can, 15c

1-qt.  
can, 40c

## Flat Varnish No. 1008

Many people prefer a dull or semi-gloss finish to the high-gloss finish with which most varnishes dry.

The ordinary way to secure this is by rubbing a gloss varnish, when dry and hard, with pumice and oil or water. This is a tedious and expensive process.

Larkin Flat Varnish No. 1008 is intended to apply over a foundation of gloss varnish or shellac to obtain a semi-gloss finish closely resembling a rubbed finish.

The labor of application is no more than the application of a coat of gloss varnish; it dries in a few hours to a smooth, even surface, free from laps and streaks.

Not intended for floors or other surfaces subject to severe abrasion or exposed to the weather.

For mailing and shipping weights and covering capacity, see page 22.

½-pt.  
can, 22c

1-qt.  
can, 72c

1-gal.  
can, \$2.70

5-gal.  
can, \$2.60 per gal.





# Economy Varnish

## The Varnish for Every Purpose

**I**NFREQUENT users of varnish who do not find it convenient to keep on hand a supply of different varnishes for the variety of surfaces which need refinishing around the home and farm, will find our No. 617 Economy Varnish as near perfection as any general-purpose varnish can be.

Put up in cans which may be conveniently closed after part of the varnish has been used, so that the remainder is preserved for future use.

This varnish may be used on interior woodwork, knowing that it dries with a beautiful, high gloss which is not injured by cleansers or polishes.

Its toughness, and resistance to water and abrasion, make it a splendid varnish for table tops, chairs and floors.

When used on bathroom and kitchen woodwork, porch ceilings, and front doors, it is not af-

fectured by heat or cold, water or sunlight.

It can be used on all sorts of surfaces, wood, brass, iron, leather, reed, crockery, etc.

The low cost per gallon coupled with its widely varied usefulness makes it an exceedingly economical varnish for either household or professional use.

Keep a can on hand and use it whenever you need varnish for any purpose.

For mailing and shipping weights and covering capacity, see page 22.



## Economy Varnish No. 617

$\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. can, 22  $\frac{1}{2}$ c

1-pt. can, 37  $\frac{1}{2}$ c

1-qt. can, 70c

1-gal. can, \$2.60

5-gal. can, \$2.50 per gal.

## Furniture Varnish No. 1012

This is a clear, amber-colored varnish which satisfies the most exacting requirements for all interior finishing except floors.

It has exceptionally good body, brushes easily, flows out readily, and dries in a very few hours with a high gloss.

Its exceptional hardness and resistance to heat and water render it particularly desirable for use on table tops, chair seats, pianos, talking machines, and fine furniture.

This varnish has no superior when a rubbed and polished finish is desired. It is a splendid bargain at the low price at which we offer it.

For mailing and shipping weights and covering capacity, see page 22.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. can, 21c

1-qt. can, 70c

1-gal. can, \$2.60

5-gal. can, \$2.50 per gal.



## White Maple Varnish No. 615

The appearance of bird's-eye-maple and other light-colored woods is often spoiled by the application of ordinary varnish which imparts an amber-yellow color.

Such woods require the application of varnish of [an extreme paleness to preserve the natural beauty of the wood.

Many pale-colored varnishes on the market have their paleness as their one redeeming feature; that is, they lack the other good qualities necessary for a first-class finish.

The extreme paleness of No. 615 White Maple Varnish is obtained by the use of the best grade of imported varnish gums and the most carefully refined oils.

It has a good body, brushes and flows out readily, and dries overnight with a high gloss. Possesses extremely good elasticity and durability and will withstand abrasion and scrubbing as well as the best grades of amber-colored varnish. May be rubbed with pumice and water if a semi-gloss finish is desired.

For mailing and shipping weights and covering capacity, see page 22.

1-pt. can, 40c

1-qt. can, 74c

1-gal. can, \$2.75

5-gal. can, \$2.65 per gal.





# Natural Wood Grain On Any Surface

## Larkin Graining Materials



**B**Y the use of Larkin Graining Materials, the most natural imitation of the grain of hard woods may be obtained. Old marred furniture, floors, and other surfaces may be refinished to appear like the most expensive hard woods.

### General Directions

Clean the surface, thoroughly removing wax, grease, or oil with gasoline or turpentine. Smooth rough spots with fine sandpaper and apply one coat of No. 693 Ground Color, first stirring it like any other paint. Allow this to dry 24 hours, then fill all holes and cracks with No. 451 Crack Filler. When this is dry, apply a second coat of Ground Color which should be sufficient to give a perfectly opaque surface. After this is dry, smooth off with fine sandpaper.

Apply a very thin coat of No. 695 Graining Compound with a sponge, as a brush will give too thick a coating. To avoid soiling the hands, the sponge may be tied to the end of a stick. Do not cover more surface at once than may be conveniently grained before the compound sets. If this happens or if the grain produced is not satisfactory, the dry compound may be readily washed off with water and a fresh start made. It is important to get the desired grain before varnish is applied, as after the grain is varnished it can only be altered by removing the varnish. The color of the compound will fade out slightly as it dries, but will be restored by the varnish and will remain permanent.

Start at one edge of the work and grain in the same general direction as the natural grain of the wood follows. Place the corrugated edge of the graining tool against the work with the

handle in a vertical position. Draw the tool towards you and rock it slowly until the handle is nearly in a horizontal position. Do not rock back, but lift the tool from the surface, wipe off with a cloth the compound which clings to the tool, bring the handle back to a vertical position and start about two inches back from where the first grain left off. When the end of the panel is reached, draw the comb-edge of the graining tool lightly through the entire length of the grain. This will blend together perfectly, graining of any length.

On uneven surfaces such as door panels, grain in the regular way on the prominent parts and blend in the edges with straight lines made by the comb edge. On large surfaces such as floors, to break up the monotony and make the graining appear more natural, it is best to grain every second or third board with a straight-line grain made by the comb-edge of the tool.

To obtain a quarter-sawed-oak effect, first make a straight grain with the comb edge. Then shift the handle of the tool to the other hole and use the knobs on the other side of the tool to produce the desired light spots by giving the tool a twisting or semi-circular motion as you press it against the surface.

It is best to practice graining on some old boards before attempting any elaborate work. In this way, you become familiar with the tool and with the many variations in grains which may be produced by it. It is surprising how little time is required to become expert in its use.

When the entire surface has been grained satisfactorily, allow the compound to dry, which requires about a half hour, then apply at least two coats of varnish. Use either Clear Varnish or Colored Varnish, depending on the finish desired. When colored varnish is used over graining on floors, it is necessary to finish with one or two coats of No. 602 Floor Varnish to protect the colored varnish from the excessive wear to which floors are subject. On exterior work, finish with one or two coats of No. 610 Spar Varnish.

### Ground Color No. 693

$\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. can, 20c    $1$ -qt. can, 61c    $1$ -gal. can, \$2.25

An opaque, flat-drying, yellow paint for use when it is desired to conceal entirely the old finish before varnishing.

Used to obtain the proper color and foundation over which to grain. Dries hard overnight.

Two coats are usually sufficient and it requires very little sanding to get a smooth surface. One gallon will cover 300 square feet with two coats.

Mailing and shipping weights:  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt., 2 lbs.; 1 qt., 5 lbs.; 1 gal., 16 lbs.

### Graining Tool 30c

This tool is made according to our directions by one of the largest manufacturers of such articles in this country.

It combines in one tool features generally obtained only by the use of several separate tools.

The corrugated graining surface is made of a special rubber compound which possesses extreme durability. Besides the corrugated graining surface, the tool has a comb edge for making straight grains and, on the other side, knobs for imitating quarter-sawed-oak, so that all possible combinations and variations of grains may be obtained.

Mailing or shipping weight 4 oz.



### Graining Compound No. 695

$\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. can, 15c    $1$ -qt. can, 45c

A quick-drying, semi-transparent, yellow coating for use with other Larkin materials to imitate natural-wood grains.

It requires no thinning but is ready for use after being thoroughly stirred up. Easy to apply and dries so quickly that it may be varnished over within an hour. It retains a firm hold on the surface so that the varnish applied over it will not crack or peel. After being varnished, the color remains absolutely permanent.

Mailing or shipping weights:  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt., 2 lbs.; 1 qt., 5 lbs.

## Colored Varnishes

Light Oak No. 663   Dark Oak No. 673   Walnut No. 683   Cherry No. 686   Mahogany No. 696

$\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. can, 18c

$1$ -qt. can, 55c

$1$ -gal. can, \$2

$5$ -gal. can, \$1.90 per gal.



Colored varnish is used wherever it is desired to change the color of the original finish and still retain the transparency of a clear-varnish finish. It combines the staining and varnishing of new work in one operation.

The colors used in these varnishes are perfectly transparent and exceedingly durable.

Used on all sorts of surfaces such as wood, metal, crockery, and reed. It gives especially beautiful results in combination with Larkin graining materials, and is used in this way for the imitation of any hardwood finish.

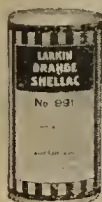
Anyone can apply Larkin Colored Varnish without showing laps, streaks, or brush marks. It is only necessary to remember in varnishing large surfaces, where it is impossible to carry the brush across the entire width at one stroke, to start brushing a distance away from varnish already applied and brush towards it. In this way, it will blend in without heavy spots which will be darker in color than the rest of the work.

Larkin Colored Varnishes dry overnight with a high gloss which may be rubbed with pumice to a dull finish if desired. For mailing and shipping weights and covering capacity, see page 22.

**For Sample Colors, See page 19.**



## Orange Shellac No. 991



Put up in wide-mouth bottles

### Prices on Inquiry

Owing to the present unsettled state of the shellac market, and in order to give our customers the benefit of the best possible prices, we do not attempt to set a price on shellac for several months ahead.

See order blank for current price, or we will gladly quote price on request.

Larkin Orange Shellac is pure orange shellac gum cut in denatured alcohol to the proper consistency for easy brushing.

Shellac is the only means of properly sealing knots and sappy spots before painting new wood so that the resinous sap will not soak through and discolor the paint.

It is applied over woodwork which has been stained before applying paint or enamel so as to seal up the stain and prevent it from discoloring the coats of paint applied over it.

It may also be used as an undercoat on interior varnish work not subject to hard wear. Its use allows the work to be finished quickly with fewer coats of varnish to get the desired body and gloss.

Shellac is also used by itself wherever a very quick gloss finish is desired.

Orange Shellac has a golden-yellow color so it should not be used as an undercoat for light-colored finishes.

Shipping or mailing weights:  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt., 2 lbs.; 1 qt., 4 lbs.; 1 gal., 12 lbs.

## Raw Linseed Oil No. 407

1-gal. can, \$2.78      5-gal. can, \$2.68 per gal.  
50-gal. barrel, \$2.58 per gal.

The location of the Larkin Factory at Buffalo, the center of the Linseed Oil Industry of the United States, coupled with our enormous purchasing power, enables us to offer you the maximum value in the oil you purchase from us.

We sell raw linseed oil of only the highest purity.

Boiled oil should never be used in thinning Larkin Paints. Use only raw linseed oil, and use it only according to the directions.

Shipping weights: 1 gal., 10 lbs.; 5 gal., 50 lbs.; 50-gal. bbl., 470 lbs.

## Wall-Paper Cleaner

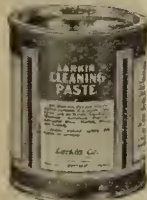


12-oz. can, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c

Removes dirt and grime, soot and marks of fingers from wall-paper, window-shades, calcimine and fresco. Keeps them looking bright and new. Clean and easy to use. Just roll a portion of the Cleaner into a ball and rub over the surface to be cleaned. Directions on can.

Mailing weight 1 lb.

## Cleaning Paste



26-oz. can, 20c

If you have white woodwork in your home you need Larkin Cleaning Paste.

A wonderful cleaner. Especially adapted for cleaning painted woodwork. Removes dirt and grease without scratching the surface. Also for cleaning painted and

varnished surfaces of all kinds; gold, silver and all metals, cut-glass, windows, bathroom-fixtures, enameled ware, marble, stone and cutlery.

Cleans without soiling the hands or clothing. Housecleaners' friend.

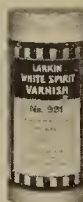
Mailing weight 3 lbs.

## White Spirit Varnish No. 981

(Shellac Substitute)

Put up in wide-mouth bottles

$\frac{1}{2}$  pt., 20c      1 qt., 50c  
1 gal., \$1.80



This varnish is made of hard fossil gums cut in denatured alcohol to the proper consistency for easy brushing.

It may be used for all purposes for which white shellac is ordinarily used; such as, an undercoat for varnish, for sealing knots and stained woodwork, to prevent the succeeding coats of paint or enamel from being discolored, or it may be used as a quick-drying, gloss finish by itself.

We do not advise the use of either shellac or spirit varnish on floors, exterior woodwork or other surfaces having to withstand excessive wear.

Larkin White Spirit Varnish brushes out very easily, but at the same time dries very quickly. It may be sandpapered readily two or three hours after it is applied.

The results obtained by the use of this varnish compare favorably with the results obtained with pure shellac. The present price of shellac being greater than its value as a varnish, the true economy of No. 981 Spirit Varnish is worthy of serious consideration.

Shipping or mailing weights:  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt., 2 lbs.; 1 qt., 4 lbs.; 1 gal., 12 lbs.

## Denatured Alcohol No. 249

1-gal. can, \$1.22      5-gal. can, \$1.10 per gal.

May be used to thin shellac, remove lacquer, and burn in spirit lamps.

It is the best substance to use for prevention of freezing in automobile radiators, as it neither corrodes the metal parts nor softens the rubber connections. One part of alcohol mixed with four parts of water will not freeze above 13 degrees. One part of alcohol and two parts of water will not freeze above 8 degrees below zero. Equal parts of water and alcohol will not freeze above 34 degrees below zero.

Denatured alcohol contains some wood alcohol and is therefore poisonous for internal or external use.

Shipping weights: 1 gal., 9 lbs.; 5 gal., 45 lbs.

## Mechanics' Paste Soap

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. can, 15c

Quickly removes grease, paint, printer's ink, and all kinds of dirt. A most satisfactory and economical hand-cleaner that contains absolutely nothing injurious.

A great convenience to mechanics, painters, printers, auto-repairers, farmers, or anyone whose work causes their hands to be soiled by substances hard to remove with ordinary soap.

Mailing weight 2 lbs.



## Furniture Polish

$\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. bottle, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c

Cleans, polishes and preserves the surfaces of furniture and woodwork. Imparts a fine finish and restores furniture to its original polish. Positively will not harm the furniture. Excellent for use on polished floors to preserve them and give them a high gloss.

Full directions on bottle.

Mailing weight 2 lbs.



## Pure Turpentine No. 410

Price on Inquiry

Owing to the unsettled state of the turpentine market and in order to give our customers the benefit of the best possible prices, we do not attempt to set a fixed price for several months ahead. See order blank for current price, or we will gladly quote price on request. Our purchasing in large quantities enables us to give you the maximum value for your money when you purchase from us.

We sell only turpentine which is absolutely pure and of the highest quality. It has no superior as a solvent for thinning paints, especially for the priming coat on resinous woods. Where the very best results are desired, pure turpentine should be used in preference to substitute.

Shipping weights: 1 gal., 9 lbs.; 5 gal., 45 lbs.

## Substitute Turpentine No. 415

1-gal. can, 68c      5-gal. can, 56c per gal.

Larkin Substitute Turpentine is a water-white petroleum distillate, free from adulteration with coal-tar products, and entirely free from objectionable odor. It evaporates completely and in the same time as pure turpentine.

It may be used as a substitute for pure turpentine in thinning paint and varnish, cleaning brushes, etc. It is true economy to use this product for the saving in price over pure turpentine is considerable, while, at the same time, the quality of results obtained is not sacrificed.

Shipping weights: 1 gal., 9 lbs.; 5 gal., 45 lbs.

## Japan Drier No. 952

1-gal. can, \$1.55

A strictly high-grade product made of hard varnish gums and linseed oil.

On account of its great strength, one part of drier to thirty parts of paint is ample under ordinary conditions. Remember that if drying conditions are so poor that an excessive amount of Japan must be used to make a paint dry properly, the life of the paint will be correspondingly shortened.

Larkin Ready-Mixed House Paints do not require the addition of any drier.

## Oilit

5-oz. can, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c

Cleans, lubricates, polishes and preserves. Prevents rust. For lubricating sewing-machines, phonographs, bicycles, lawn-mowers and all kinds of machinery. For cleaning and polishing furniture and woodwork. For protecting guns, tools and all metal surfaces from rust.

A few drops occasionally applied to razor strop will keep it soft and pliable. Put up in convenient 5-oz. can with squirt spout. Will not gum.

Mailing weight  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.



## Cedar-Oil Polish

12-oz. can, 25c

For dusting, cleaning, oiling and polishing floors, furniture and woodwork.

A scientific blend of pure Cedar Oil with other important polishing agents. An excellent polish for every variety of varnished, unvarnished, waxed, enameled, lacquered and painted surface. Unexcelled for use on hardwood floors, doors, window-casings, moldings, wainscoting, picture-frames, etc. Excellent also for use on automobiles and carriages.

Mailing weight 2 lbs.





# Brushes



A new brush should always be shaken out thoroughly to remove as much as possible of the loose dust and preservative which cling to the bristles.

Rinse it out several times in small portions of turpentine, shaking it out as dry as possible every time. This will remove the major portion of the dust, etc. from the brush and put it in a satisfactory condition for ordinary work.

It is impossible to remove the last trace of dust from the butt end of the brush so that for the very finest varnish work, such as the final coat of automobiles or fine furniture, a new brush should not be used. Use for this purpose a brush which has been broken in by use in varnish for some time.

When applying either paint or varnish, keep the edge of the can clean by wiping it off carefully with a cloth and a little turpentine. Then,

**T**O secure satisfactory results with paint or varnish, it is necessary to have the proper tools for its application. The brush should be of the same high quality as the paint or varnish, and should be the proper size and kind for the work to be done. It is false economy to buy cheap brushes as they shed bristles and wear out quickly.

Larkin brushes are made of the best

quality of black bristles set in vulcanized rubber so that they may be used in any type of liquid containing oil, turpentine, water, alcohol, etc., without loosening the bristles.

Each brush is contained in an individual envelope which keeps it clean until ready for use.

Given proper care, any one of our brushes should last for years.

## Directions for Use and Care of Brushes

when the brush is wiped on the edge of the can it will not pick up small particles of partially dried paint. Do not wipe a brush on a sharp edge as this curls the bristles.

If the brush is not to be used for more than a few minutes, do not lay it on the edge of the can where it has a chance to dry out, but keep it in the liquid so that the bristles are completely covered. If paint or varnish dries on the bristles, it is practically impossible to clean the brush so that it will not continually shed small particles of partially dried paint.

After using a brush in paint, wipe it out well on the edge of the can and then rinse out the rest of the paint with turpentine. Hang the brush in a can containing enough raw linseed oil to completely cover the bristles but not to come above the top of the ferrule. The illustration at the top of this page shows how this may be done. Be sure that the ends of the bristles do not rest on the bottom of the can, or they will curl and the shape of the brush will be spoiled. Cover the can either with a lid or by tying some heavy paper tightly over the top. When paint brushes are used at frequent intervals, it saves time in cleaning them if brushes used for different colors are kept in separate containers. It is neces-

sary, at any rate, to have a separate container for brushes used in white paint, which otherwise are apt to show streaks of colors, in spite of careful cleaning.

Brushes which have been used in varnish or enamel should be rinsed out with turpentine and kept suspended in varnish. Be sure that the bristles do not touch the bottom of the container and that the liquid completely covers the top of the bristles. Brushes used for enamel or colored varnish should not be kept in the same container as those used for clear varnish.

Brushes used in shellac or spirit varnish should be rinsed out very thoroughly with denatured alcohol, shaken out as dry as possible and laid out on a flat board so that the bristles will not curl. When it is desired to use the brush again, it should be rinsed out with a little denatured alcohol to soften the bristles and wash off any dust.

If the surface to be varnished is cleaned well and dusted off thoroughly before starting to paint, the dust will not have a chance to work into a good brush and spoil the appearance not only of that work, but of future work on which the brush is used.

### Soft-Hair Bronzing-Brush No. 1110 14c

$\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide.

Especially adapted for the application of gold and aluminum bronze. May also be used for the application of varnish and enamel on very small surfaces.

Mailing weight 1 oz.

### Flat Paint-Brush No. 1144 74c

$3\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide.

This is a substantial and economical brush for the application of all kinds of paint on floors, walls, houses, and other large surfaces. It is properly shaped, well finished, carefully balanced and will be found extremely useful by either the amateur or the professional painter.

Mlg. wt. 7 oz.

### Wire Brush No. 1160 31c

For removing old paint, rust, and dirt before painting. Especially valuable on uneven surfaces which cannot be readily cleaned with sandpaper. The narrow form of the brush and long handle adapt it for use on surfaces which are hard to reach.

Every automobile owner should have one for cleaning off the hard dirt which sticks on the frame and running gear of the machine.

Iron pipes, fences, roofs, etc. should always be well cleaned with a wire brush before they are painted.

Total length  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Mailing weight  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb.

### Flat Varnish- or Enamel-Brushes

No. 1130      No. 1134      No. 1138

1 in. wide.      2 in. wide.      3 in. wide.

21c

37c

62c

This is the type of brush most suitable for the general application of varnishes, shellac, and enamels.

For very small surfaces, use No. 1130; for ordinary work, No. 1134; and for very large surfaces such as floors, use No. 1138. We do not recommend these brushes for the application of paint except on small surfaces.

Mailing weights: No. 1130, 2 oz.; No. 1134, 4 oz.; No. 1138, 6 oz.

### Sash Brush No. 1120 13c

$\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide.

Intended for the application of paints and varnishes on window sash, moldings, and other narrow surfaces.

Mailing weight 2 oz.

### Painter's Duster No. 1170 36c

Diameter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.

At the price at which it is offered, this Duster cannot be excelled. It is not intended for the application of paint, but is to be used for the removal of loose dust and dirt from all surfaces before painting or varnishing.

A smooth, varnish finish cannot be obtained unless the surface is properly dusted off.

Mlg. wt. 6 oz.



# Larkin Quality Wall Paper



**Sample  
Book  
Sent  
Free**

**86 Actual Samples of Up-to-date  
Papers at Money-Saving Prices.**

**T**HE 1920 Larkin Wall-Paper Book offers you a wonderful opportunity to save money on your Wall-Paper.

It contains a delightful variety of appropriate, up-to-date papers for every room in the home; Parlor, Living-room, Library, Dining-room, Bedrooms, Halls, Kitchen, and Varnish-tile papers for the bathroom.

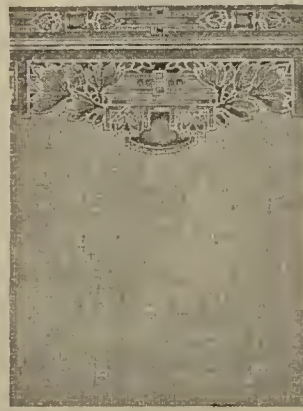
There are 86 actual large-size samples of paper. There are colored illustrations showing the Side-Walls and Borders in combination. You can judge the quality by the samples, and from the colored illustrations, get an idea of how they will look on the wall.

The price is printed on the back of each sample. These prices are for double rolls and

include Larkin Premiums but you can buy the paper without Premiums at  $\frac{1}{2}$  price. Thus, paper listed at 28c can be bought without Premiums at 14c per double roll (equal to 7c per single roll).

Larkin Wall-Papers are remarkable value. They range from practical papers for kitchens, back halls, etc., to beautiful designs of artistic elegance for parlors, reception halls, dining-rooms, etc. Many of the Borders come all ready cut out.

The Book tells you how to choose papers and how to figure the quantity needed. Directions for hanging paper, making paste, and sizing are packed with each shipment of paper.



**Send for the Book Now. It Will Save You Money.**



# Larkin Guaranteed Roofing

## Larco Asphalt Composition Roofing For Repairs and New Roofs on all Farm Buildings

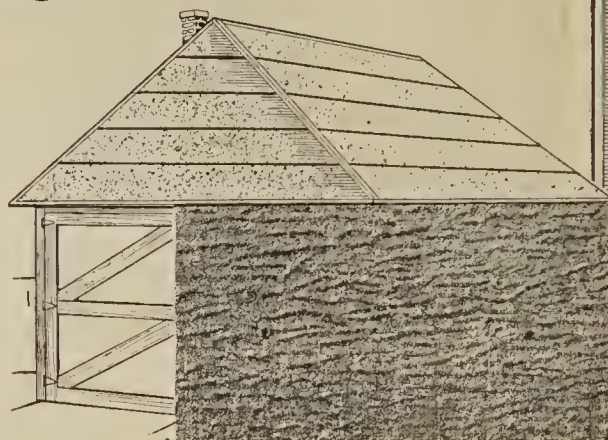
908F2 2-Ply. One roll \$2.75    908F3 3-Ply. One roll \$3.25

**O**VER 85 per cent of all the repairs on the roofs of farm buildings in the United States are made with this type of sheet roofing. It is economical, durable, easy to lay and will last for many years without attention or expense.

Larco Asphalt Composition Roofing has a base of the best-quality wool felt, soaked in hot Asphalt until every fiber of the wool is saturated. It is very flexible and easy to handle. It may be laid in warm or cold weather, and can be put down over a worn-out shingle roof without removing the shingles. For both repairs and new roofs on houses, barns, garages, sheds, pig-pens, silos, chicken coops, and shops, it is the most economical roof you can

buy. Sun, cold, wind, rain and storms have no visible effect upon it. Practically fireproof, reducing insurance rate in many states.

Each Roll of Larco Asphalt Composition Roofing is 36 inches wide and 36 feet long. Contains 108 sq. ft. of roofing, which will cover 100 sq. ft. of roof. 8 sq. ft. is allowed for laps. Shipping weight: 2-ply, about 45 lbs. per roll; 3-ply, about 55 lbs. per roll.



### Cement and Nails Included

With every Roll of Larco Asphalt Composition Roofing is furnished sufficient Cement and Nails for laying, together with simple directions which anyone can follow.

## Bison Slate-Surfaced Roofing Makes the Best Roof Money Can Buy

912F4 Green Slate

912F5 Red Slate

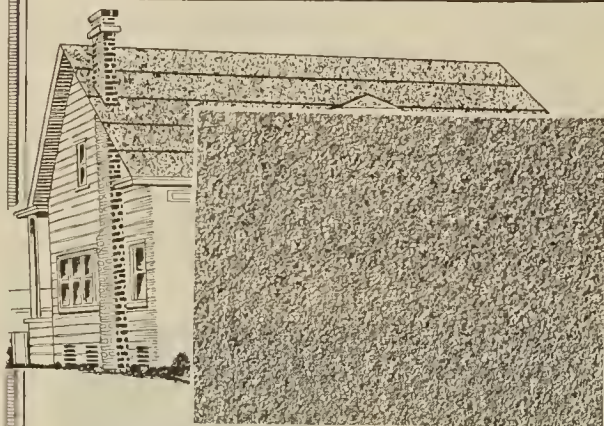
One roll \$3.25

**M**ANUFACTURED especially for Larkin Co. by one of the largest makers of this type of roofing, Bison Slate-Surfaced Roofing contains only the very best materials. When laid on your roofs it is practically indestructible—you will have no more leaks, no repairs, no expense.

The base of Bison Slate-Surfaced Roofing is a sheet of the highest quality of thick felt. This felt is soaked, not coated, with hot asphalt (not tar) until the asphalt penetrates every fiber of the felt. One side is then covered with selected red or green crushed slate, which is ground into the hot asphalt under heavy pressure. The result is a roofing which is sun, wind, rain, frost and

fireproof; which will resist the elements for a generation or more.

Bison Slate-Surfaced Roofing may be had in either Red or Green Slate surface, as desired. Furnished in Rolls 32 inches wide and 40½ feet long. Each Roll contains 108 sq. ft., which will cover 100 sq. ft. of surface, 8 sq. ft. being allowed for 2-inch laps. Shipping weight, about 80 lbs. per Roll.



### Cement and Nails Included

In the center of each Roll of Bison Slate-Surfaced Roofing you will find a can of Cement for lapping seams, together with enough nails for laying. Simple directions that can be easily followed by anyone are included with each Roll.

### Guarantee

*Bison Slate-Surfaced Roofing is guaranteed by the manufacturer and by Larkin Co. to give absolute satisfaction in every way. For durability, as well as for giving a fine appearance to your buildings, it cannot be excelled.*



# The Modern Fire Resisting Roofing

## Bison Slate-Surfaced Shingles Will Last a Lifetime



**1985F4 Green Slate**

**1985F5 Red Slate**

**424 Shingles (100 sq. ft.) \$9**

**S**CORCHING sun or zero cold, wind, rain, hail or snow have absolutely no visible effect on a roof made of Bison Slate-Surfaced Shingles. We cannot say how long they will last, because no roof of these Shingles has ever worn out or required repairs, except through accident. They are good for a lifetime of perfect freedom from roofing troubles.

Bison Slate-Surfaced Shingles are made of the same high-quality materials and in the same manner as Bison

of painting. The colors of the slate never fade, never require painting or any attention whatever.

Each Bison Slate-Surfaced Shingle is 8 inches wide and  $12\frac{3}{4}$  inches long. Laid in exactly the same manner as ordinary wood shingles, 4 inches to the weather. A warm roof in winter and a cool one in summer.

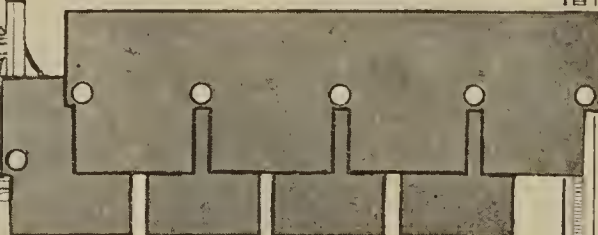
424 Shingles are required to cover 100 sq. ft. of roof, known as a square. They are laid in the same way as wood shingles with ordinary shingle nails.

Shipped in cartons of 106 Shingles—4 cartons to the square. Shipping weight, about 220 pounds per square.

Slate-Surfaced Roofing. The thick, tough felt base is thoroughly saturated with hot asphalt (not tar), and a protecting surface of either Red or Green Slate is ground into it.

Besides being the most durable, Bison Slate-Surfaced Shingles make the handsomest and most attractive roof you can get. The soft, mellow tones of the Slate harmonize with any scheme

## Labor and Nail Costs Reduced 40% by Bison Slate-Surfaced Strip Shingles



**2629F4 Green Slate**

**2629F5 Red Slate**

**112 Strips (100 sq. ft.) \$8.50**

**S**TRIP Shingles are the ideal roofing from every standpoint—artistic beauty, long life, low cost, ease of application. Being self-spacing they are a great improvement over any other medium-priced roofing. When properly laid they are water-proof, wind-proof, and dust-proof. There is no spacing to cause trouble.

The big saving in labor and nails is the most important advantage of this type of roofing. You pick up and lay four Shingles at one time instead of one. Five nails are used instead of eight. You cannot lay them wrong and it is almost an impossibility for the Shingles to work loose for each Shingle is in reality held by five nails. You thus have a stronger roofing and a better roof at a lower cost.

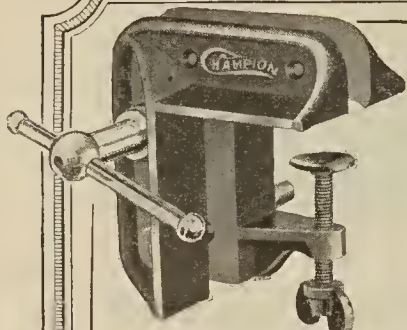
Bison Slate-Surfaced Strip Shingles are made of the same material as Bison Slate-Surfaced Roofing, which means that all

that has been said of its quality and durability is equally true of Strip Shingles. They may be had in either Red or Green Slate surface, as desired, either of which makes a most attractive-looking roof.

Bison Slate-Surfaced Strip Shingles are 32 in. long and 10 in. wide, 4 Shingles to the strip. The slots or spacings are  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide and 4 in. deep. The 112 Strips comprising this offer will cover 100 square feet.

Shipping weight, about 180 lbs.





**Woodworkers' Vise**  
**1857F \$2.75**

A very handy Vise. Weighs but 4 pounds and holds material up to 3 in. in thickness securely in many positions. Fastens to bench, table or saw-horse up to 2 1/4 in. thick. Body made of a special combination of steel and iron.

Mailing weight 5 lbs.

**Home Grinder**

**3096F \$3.25**

For sharpening table and kitchen knives, shears, etc. Black japanned steel case. 4-in. carbundum grind-stone. Adjustable knife-rest. Clamps to table or bench. Mlg. wt. 9 lbs.



**Hacksaw-Frame Set**

**3094F \$1.50**

Adjustable steel frame with polished nickel finish and black japanned handle; 12-in. wood-saw blade; 12-in. meat-saw blade; 8 in. hacksaw blade. Mailing weight 2 lbs.

**Auger Bit Set**

**3090F \$5**

Five solid-center bits size 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12/16, and one expansion bit cutting from 3/4 to 3 in. Made of best quality tool steel carefully ground and tempered. Complete in hinged hardwood box. Mlg. wt. 3 lbs.

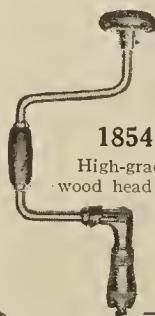


**Ratchet Brace**

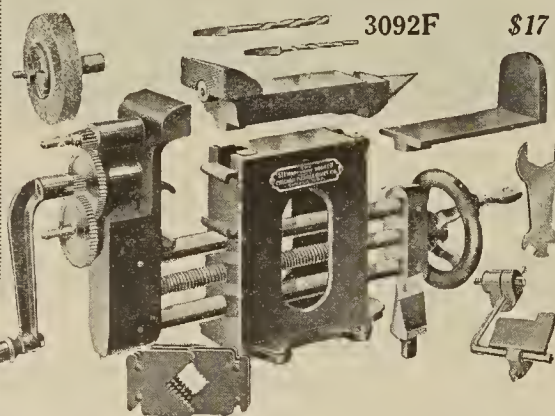
**1854F \$2.50**

High-grade Bit-Brace with hardwood head and handle. Metal parts nickel plated. Has 10-in. steel sweep.

Alligator jaws hold any size bit. Length, 13 1/2 in. Mailing weight 3 lbs.



**Handy Worker Vise**



**3092F \$17**

This combination of principal machine shop tools reduces repair bills. Will stand hard usage.

Consists of three-speed drill press, grinding outfit, powerful steel-faced vise with jaws opening 4 1/2 in., pipe vise (takes up to 1 1/2 in. pipe), heavy anvil, metal-cutter and sturdy three-speed machine with clamp spindle for operating emery wheel. Height, 11 1/2 in. Length over all 30 in. Shipping weight 87 lbs.

**Saw Set**  
**2393F \$2.75**

Set of high-grade saws consisting of 18-in. Rip-Saw blade, 18-in. Cross-cut-Saw blade, 14-in. compass saw blade and adjustable handle fitting all blades. Blades taper-ground and hand-filed. Mailing weight 3 lbs.



**Disston Saws**

**\$3**

**2319F Rip Saw**

**2320F Crosscut Saw**



Both Saws made of extra high quality steel, well polished with handles of tough apple wood. Crosscut Saw has 9 teeth to the inch and is 24 in. long. Rip Saw has 6 teeth to the inch and is 26 in. long. Mailing weight 3 lbs.

**Hollow-Handle Tool Set**

**3089F \$1**

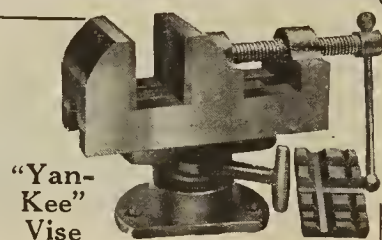
The hollow handle, length 7 1/2 in., is made of hardwood finished in imitation mahogany and contains the nine tools shown.

Mlg. wt. 2 lbs.



**Chisel Set**  
**3093F \$2.50**

Five socket-firmer Chisels of best crucible tool steel, properly tempered and ground; hickory handles. Sizes: 3/4, 1, 1 1/4 in. Mlg. wt. 3 lbs.



**"Yan-Kee" Vise**

**3091F \$7.50**

Extremely useful Vise with swivel base. Body and sliding jaw of cast iron with hardened steel faces. Hardened steel block holds irregular shaped work. Jaw opens 3/8 in. Extreme height, 5 3/4 in. Length, 8 3/4 in. Mlg. wt. 16 lbs.



**Wrench**

**4406F 90c**

Malleable iron handle, japanned finish. Drop-forged, case-hardened jaw. Length, 8 in. Jaw opens 1 in. Mlg. wt. 1 lb.



**Angle Wrench**  
**2267F \$1**

Made of drop-forged steel specially heat treated. Length, 8 in. Takes nut up to 1 1/8-in. Mailing weight 1/2 lb.

**Screwdrivers**

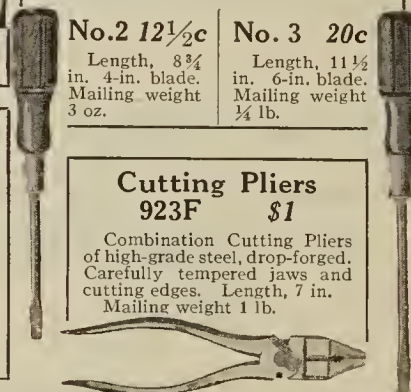
Strong Screwdrivers with black-finished shanks of well-tempered crucible steel. Fluted, mahogany-finished hardwood handles.

**No. 2 12 1/2c**

Length, 8 3/4 in. 4-in. blade. Mailing weight 3 oz.

**No. 3 20c**

Length, 11 1/2 in. 6-in. blade. Mailing weight 3/4 lb.



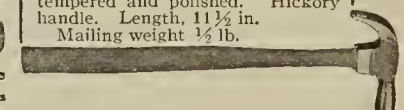
**Cutting Pliers**  
**923F \$1**

Combination Cutting Pliers of high-grade steel, drop-forged. Carefully tempered jaws and cutting edges. Length, 7 in. Mailing weight 1 lb.



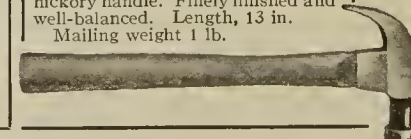
**Hammer** **22 1/2c**

Well-balanced medium-weight Hammer with solid steel head, tempered and polished. Hickory handle. Length, 11 1/2 in. Mailing weight 1/2 lb.



**Hammer 2266F \$1.20**

Head of extra-high-grade steel drop-forged and polished. Stout hickory handle. Finely finished and well-balanced. Length, 13 in. Mailing weight 1 lb.



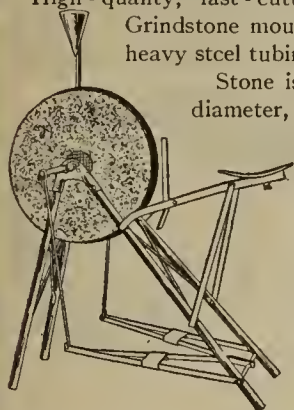


## Grindstone No. 412

\$8

Price guaranteed until Sept. 1, 1920

High-quality, fast-cutting, Berea grit Grindstone mounted on frame of heavy steel tubing.



Stone is 18 to 20 in. in diameter, with shaft of cold-rolled steel which turns on improved roller-bearing device. Easy running.

Will give years of satisfactory service.

Complete with water can, foot treadles and adjustable seat.

Shipping weight, about 110 lbs.

## Proof Coil Chain No. 3373

50 ft., \$7.50

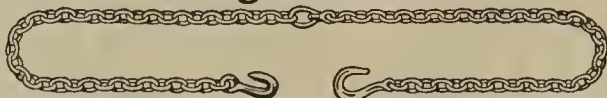
A substantial Chain made of first class material and tested to 2650 lbs. The approximate breaking strength is over 5,000 lbs.

$\frac{5}{16}$  in. diameter, 50 ft. long. A good chain for general use. Shpg. wt. 60 lbs.

### No. 3371

$\frac{3}{8}$  in.

\$3



Close-link log or binding Chain with hook on each end and swivel in center. Length, 14 ft. Shipping weight: No. 3371, 23 lbs.; No. 3372, 17 lbs.

## Log Chains

### No. 3372

$\frac{5}{16}$  in.

\$2.75

## Cow Ties

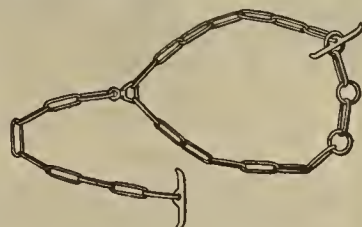
### No. 3367 Size 2-0 Three for \$1.10

Suitable for ordinary size cows.

### No. 3368 Size 3-0 Three for \$1.25

Suitable for large size cows.

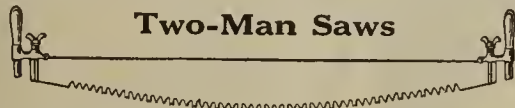
Smooth links, two toggles and swivel. Easily put on and taken off. Toggles hold securely. Shpg. wt. 5 lbs.



## Crosscut Saws

Made of high-grade saw steel, finely tempered and ground ready for use. Complete with handles. Supplementary handles that can be attached to either end, included with one-man saws.

### Two-Man Saws



#### DIAMOND TOOTH, (14 x 16 gauge)

No. 805, 5 ft. long.....\$4.50  
No. 803, 5½ ft. long.....\$4.75  
No. 682, 6 ft. long.....\$5.25

Shipping weight 18 lbs.

#### CHAMPION TOOTH, (14 x 16 gauge)

No. 838, 5 ft. long.....\$4.25  
No. 847, 5½ ft. long.....\$4.75  
No. 836, 6 ft. long.....\$5.00

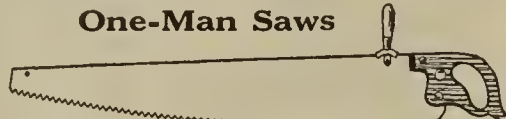
Shipping weight 18 lbs.

#### CHAMPION TOOTH, (Narrow Style)

No. 819, 5 ft. long.....\$3.00  
No. 818, 5½ ft. long.....\$3.25  
No. 801, 6 ft. long.....\$3.50

Shipping weight 12 lbs.

### One-Man Saws



#### DIAMOND TOOTH

No. 834, 4½ ft. long.....\$3.75  
No. 831, 5 ft. long.....\$4.25

Shipping weight 13 lbs.

#### CHAMPION TOOTH

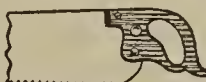
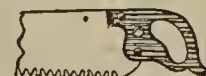
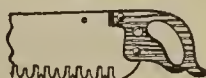
No. 830, 4½ ft. long.....\$3.75  
No. 829, 5 ft. long.....\$4.00

Shipping weight 13 lbs.

#### PLAIN OR V TOOTH

No. 826, 4½ ft. long.....\$3.75  
No. 828, 5 ft. long.....\$4.00

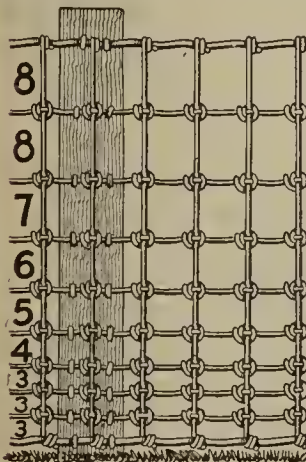
Shipping weight 13 lbs.



## Wire Fencing

Made of galvanized open hearth steel wire, the best kind for the purpose. It is tough, springy, and elastic, but not brittle. Constructed for strength and rigidity. Knots absolutely will not slip.

Prices guaranteed until June 1, 1920



FARM FENCE No. 852

Farm Fence No. 853. 10 Bars. 47 in. high. Top wire No. 9. Bottom wire No. 10. Filling No. 12½ wire. Cross bars 12 in. apart.  
Per roll of 20 rods, shipping weight 160 lbs.,.....\$12.00

Farm Fence No. 852. Same as No. 853 except that cross bars are 6 in. apart.  
Per roll of 20 rods, shipping weight 216 lbs.,.....\$16.50

Farm Fence No. 854. 10 Bars. 47 in. high. All No. 9 wire. Cross bars 6 in. apart  
Per roll of 20 rods, shipping weight 410 lbs.,.....\$28.00

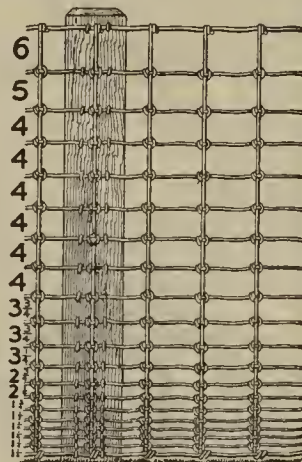
Farm Fence No. 860. Same as No. 854 except that cross bars are 12 in. apart.  
Per roll of 20 rods, shipping weight 300 lbs.,.....\$20.00

Hog Fence No. 418. 7 bars. 26 in. high. Top and bottom wire No. 10. Filling No. 12½ wire. Cross bars 12 in. apart.  
Per roll of 20 rods, shipping weight 112 lbs.,.....\$8.50

Hog Fence No. 849. 7 Bars. 26 in. high. Top and bottom wire No. 10. Filling No. 12½ wire. Cross bars 6 in. apart.  
Per roll of 20 rods, shipping weight 140 lbs.,.....\$11.00

Poultry Fence No. 422. 18 Bars. 48 in. high. Top wire No. 10. Bottom wire No. 12. Filling No. 14½ wire. Cross bars 8 in. apart.  
Per roll of 10 rods, shipping weight 76 lbs.,.....\$7.00

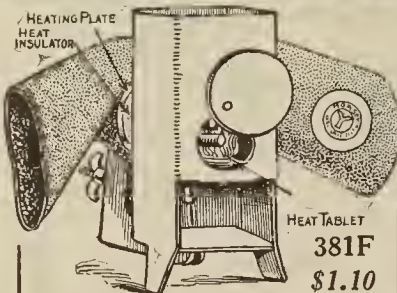
Poultry Fence No. 848. 20 Bars. 60 in. high. Top wire No. 10. Bottom wire No. 12. Filling No. 14½ wire. Cross bars 8 in. apart.  
Per roll of 10 rods, shipping weight 85 lbs.,.....\$8.00



POULTRY FENCE No. 848



# Auto Accessories



## Vulcanizer

This handy outfit quickly and permanently vulcanizes inner tubes. Made of steel in one unit. Clean and safe to operate. Heating-unit burns freely without odor or smoke. Size, 5 x 2½ x 2½ in.

Outfit includes 8 Heat-Unit Tablets, 8 Inner-Tube Patches, 1 Tube of Cement, 1 piece of Sandpaper and directions for using. Can also be used to vulcanize hot-water bottles, etc. Mfg. wt. 2 lbs.

## Tire Patch Outfit

Extra supplies for Vulcanizer 381F. 8 Inner-Tube patches, 8 Heat-Unit Tablets, 1 tube of Cement and 1 piece of Sandpaper. Directions for using. Mfg. wt. 2 oz.



## Grease Gun

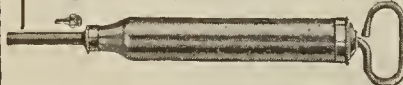
A strong, powerful steel Grease Gun operated by ratchet handle. Outer sleeve slips off when withdrawn from grease leaving gun clean. Oil and grease-spout included.

Barrel, 1¼ in. in diameter. Length over all, 13½ in. Mfg. wt. 3 lbs.

## Grease Gun

2348F 70c

A well-made gun with cylinder of seamless drawn brass and separate nozzles for oil and grease. Construction insures positive action. Diameter of cylinder, 1½ in. Length over all, 12 in. Mfg. wt. ½ lb.



## Fountain Brush

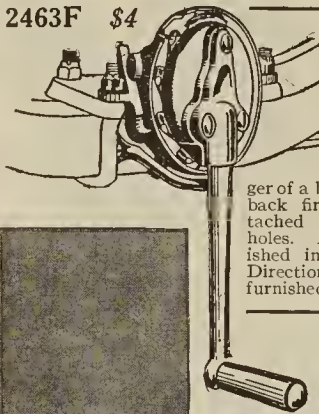
2343F \$1.75

For cleaning the wheels and chassis of automobiles. Made of black china bristles and galvanized wire. Has a brass nozzle which fits any standard size garden hose. Mailing weight 1 lb.



## Accessories for Ford Cars

2463F \$4



## Safety Crank Release

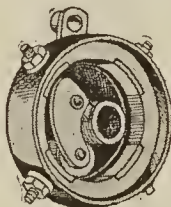
Equip your Ford with this Safety Crank Release which positively eliminates the danger of a broken arm from back fire. Quickly attached without drilling holes. Attractively finished in black enamel. Directions for attaching furnished. Mfg. wt. 3 lbs.

## Ford Tonneau Mat

2470F \$1.25

A well-made mat of heavy brown felt that helps keep a Ford tonneau neat and clean. Size, 28 x 30 in. Mailing weight 2 lbs.

## Timer 75c



Fits any Ford since 1912 model. Roller contact type. Heavy gauge steel case, fiber lined. Insures accurate timing. Mfg. wt. ½ lb.

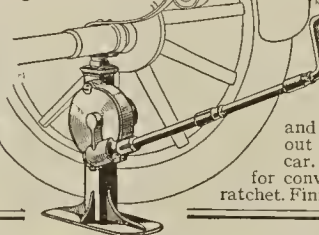
## Ford Transmission Lining

Set of 3 pieces, 62½c

Extra high-grade lining with fine woven texture, treated to resist oil. Pieces 1½ in. wide, ⅝ in. thick and 23½ in. long. Complete with brass rivets. Mailing weight ½ lb.

2582F \$6

Mfg. wt. 11 lbs.



## Safety Auto Jack

Extension

rod, 22 in. long, enables Jack to be placed and wheel raised without getting under the car. Easily taken apart for convenient packing. No ratchet. Finished in gray enamel.

2657F \$5.50

## Stewart V-Ray Spotlight

Handsome, handy black enameled Spotlight. Has 5½-in. clear lens, 27 C. P. (6-8 volt) bulb and 4½ feet of cord. Diminishing mirror on back. Fits nearly all cars. Mailing weight 4 lbs.

## Radiator Cement

8-oz. can, 37½c

A fine quality, efficient Cement for mending leaks in automobile radiators. Mailing weight 1 lb.

## Rubber Patch Outfit

For mending No. 2 50c

Outfit consists of a 4 x 18-in. piece of sheet rubber, a ¼ x 4-in. tube of rubber cement and sandpaper. Directions on package. Mailing weight ½ lb.

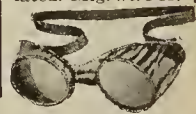
## Larko Spark Plug

No. 1, ½ in.  
No. 2, ¾ in.  
40c

Exceptionally well-made and reliable Spark Plug that gives a hot spark. Easily taken apart for cleaning. Mfg. wt. ½ lb.

## Featherweight Goggles 50c

For the use of farmers when threshing, engineers and mechanics, as well as autoists. 1¼-in. amber-colored lenses in demijohn frame. Adjustable black elastic webbing. Vented. Mfg. wt. 3 oz.



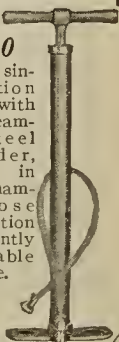
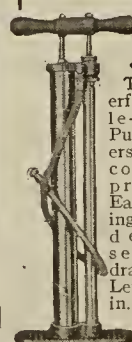
## Auto-Tire Pumps

2345F \$2.50

This powerful double-action Pump delivers air under constant pressure. Easy working. Cylinders of seamless drawn brass. Length, 20 in. Mfg. wt. 5 lbs.

2457F \$3.50

Strong single-action Pump with 20-in. seamless steel cylinder, finished in black enamel. Hose connection is instantly attachable to valve. Mfg. wt. 4 lbs.





# Selected Farm Aids

## Hoe

211 \$1

Price guaranteed until June 30, 1920

A strong high-grade Hoe, bronze finished. Blade 7 in. wide and 4 3/4 in. deep. Solid sockets. Handle 4 1/2 ft. long.

Shpg. wt. 3 lbs.

## Post-Hole Auger

2511F \$2.50

Strong 6-in. Post-Hole Auger, 28 in. long. Blades of high carbon steel adjustable to dig different sized holes. Guaranteed satisfactory in every respect.

Shpg. wt. 5 lbs.

## Spading Fork

202 \$1.40

Price guaranteed until June 30, 1920

Well-made Spading Fork. Angular, polished tines, 11 in. long. Strap ferrule. Iron "D" bent handle. Bronze finish.

Shpg. wt. 5 lbs.

## Hay Fork

367 \$1.40

Price guaranteed until June 30, 1920

A quality product in every respect. Full polished tines, 12 in. long. Plain ferrule. Strong 4 1/2-ft. bent wood handle. Bronze finish.

Shipping weight 3 lbs.

## Rake

268 \$1.10

Price guaranteed until June 30, 1920

A Rake of the highest quality, finished in gray and bronze and full polished. Has 14 straight teeth. Single shank. Stout 6-ft. handle. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

## Manure Fork

214 \$1.50 Price guaranteed until June 30, 1920

A Fork of first quality. Full polished. 12-in. tines. Bronze finish. Strap ferrule, 4 1/2-ft. stout bent wood handle. Shipping weight 4 lbs.

## Garden Tool Outfit

Outfit consists of one wood handle and one each hoe-plow, hoe and rake, any one of which can be quickly and firmly attached to the handle at any angle desired. Permits one to stand erect and work in a natural position. These are high-grade tools made of hard polished steel.

2104F \$2.25

Mailing wt. 4 lbs.

## Dairy Pail

3117F \$1.25

Unusually high-grade 14-qt. Pail made of extra-heavy tin. Clean and sanitary; soldered seams.

Mlg. wt. 6 lbs.

## Wheelbarrow

3118F \$5

A strong, well-made Barrow, of hardwood, steel and iron with 20-in. steel wheel. Bed measures 28 in. long; 20 1/2 in. wide at handles; 16 1/2 in. wide at wheel; 11 1/2 in. deep—all inside measurements. Shipped knocked down. Shipping weight 51 lbs.

## Sprayer and Force-Pump

2103F \$2.50 Pail not included

Designed for use in pail or bucket and is adapted for both household and garden use. Ideal for spraying flowers, shrubs, etc., as well as for use in white-washing fences, poultry-houses, etc. Made of galvanized iron with brass parts. Height, 20 1/2 in. Has 3 feet of 1/2-in. rubber hose, brass extension rod and nozzle giving two sizes of spray.

Mailing weight 10 lbs.

## Farm Fire Extinguisher

3366F \$16

Wherever there is danger of fire getting headway quickly or where aid cannot be summoned at once, this large size Extinguisher is needed. Holds 2 1/2 gallons water. Operated by turning upside down. Chemical action causes it to throw a powerful stream. Approved by the Fire Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. Wall plate and full directions included.

Shpg. wt. 20 lbs.

## Garden Sprayer

2102F \$6

Sprayer has brass pump in top of tank by which the air is compressed. Made of galvanized iron with brass parts. Unexcelled for spraying trees, shrubbery, potted vines, etc. Capacity, about 4 gallons. Has 20 in. of 1/2-in. hose and brass attachments. Directions for spraying included. A strap attached goes over the shoulder making it

easy to carry. Height, 23 in. Mailing weight 11 lbs.

## Save Money by Repairing Your Shoes

### Cobbler Outfit

679F \$2

With this complete Cobbler's Outfit you can make the shoes of the family last two or three times as long and keep them always looking well. Set consists of: One 12-in. malleable Iron Stand, 3 malleable Iron Lasts, 1 Shoemaker's Hammer, 1 Shoemaker's Knife, 1 Pegging Awl, 1 Sewing Awl, 1 pair Leather Half-Soles, 1 package Heel Nails, 1 package Clinching Nails, 1 package Shoe Pegs, 1 card each of Toe and Heel Plates, 1 bottle Leather Cement, 1 bottle Rubber Cement. Full directions with each outfit. Mlg. wt. 10 lbs.

### Cobbler's Nails

Carton of 12 packages 37 1/2¢  
A splendid assortment of 6 sizes of Cobbler's Nails. Mailing weight 2 lbs.

## Chemical Toilet

This convenient, sanitary and practically odorless Chemical Toilet is immensely superior to the old-fashioned, drafty, unsanitary outdoor toilet. Can be placed in any clothes-closet or in a bedroom behind a screen or curtain.

Outfit consists of a steel case finished in light-gray enamel with a double-hinged varnished Oak seat, an 8-gallon galvanized inside pail which can be removed and emptied. 8 feet of enameled ventilator pipe with 2 elbows and wall-collar, enough deodorizing chemical to last 15 or 20 weeks and one roll of toilet paper with a toilet-paper holder. Height to top of seat, 16 1/2 in. Diameter of case, 13 1/2 in. Shpg. wt. 38 lbs.

Deodorizing Chemical  
2347F \$1 Enough to last 15 to 20 weeks. Mailing weight 6 lbs.

Circular with complete instructions is included.



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## PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE ORDERING

Following are a few suggestions that will help you in making out your order so that we can give you prompt service at the Larkin Factories.

### Easy to Order

There are no complications or difficulties about ordering—it is as simple as writing a letter. Take the order blank enclosed with this book and write in the proper column the articles you want. State quantity, *name and number*, price and total thus:

3 gal. Ivory Flat Paint No. 722 \$6.75

Add up the order and mail it to us with Post-Office or Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Cash by registered letter, or your own personal check.

If you have no order blank, use a piece of plain paper.

### Prices Are Net

On all orders from this book, the prices are net. No Premiums, Certificates, Coupons, or Rewards are given with purchases at these prices.

Terms are cash in full, unless you wish to avail yourself of our 30 days' credit offer described at the right.

### Prices Subject to Change

Owing to the unsettled state of the market the prices on the goods offered in this book are subject to change.

Price changes should occur in very few instances however, if any, and we guarantee to give our customers the benefit of the greatest savings that our economical methods can procure for them.

### 30 Days' Credit

You may order \$10 to \$20 worth of Larkin Paints or other goods on trial.

(Orders for less than \$10 should be accompanied by cash.)

Write your order on the order blank which accompanies this book filling in the spaces provided for a credit order. Also have two Larkin Customers or responsible business men, sign in the spaces provided.

If satisfied with the order, send the money in 30 days. If not satisfied, notify us and we will remove the goods at our expense.

### How Goods Are Shipped

Goods are shipped by freight, express or parcel-post. Unless otherwise requested on the order they will be shipped the cheapest way.

The most economical way to ship heavy goods is by freight. Light-weight articles, wanted in a hurry, may be shipped by express or Parcel-Post at small expense. When requesting shipment by Parcel-Post, always add enough to your remittance to cover postage. The mailing or shipping weight is given in the description of each article so that you can readily tell the approximate mailing weight of your order. Your postmaster will tell you the Parcel-Post rate from Larkin Co. to your home.

The smallest quantity we ship by freight is \$5 worth. But freight charges on a \$10 order are often no more than on a \$5 order because the railroads base their rates on 100 lbs. which is about the weight of a \$10 order.

We therefore recommend that you add enough to your order to take advantage of this saving in freight charges.

### We Guarantee Your Absolute Satisfaction

You take absolutely no risk when you order from this book, because if you are not thoroughly pleased with the goods, if anything does not fully come up to your expectations, you may notify us and we will remove the goods at our expense and cheerfully refund their cost. This is the Larkin Guarantee which has stood back of our business for over 40 years.

So do not hesitate to order the full quantity you need and get the advantage of the Larkin saving.

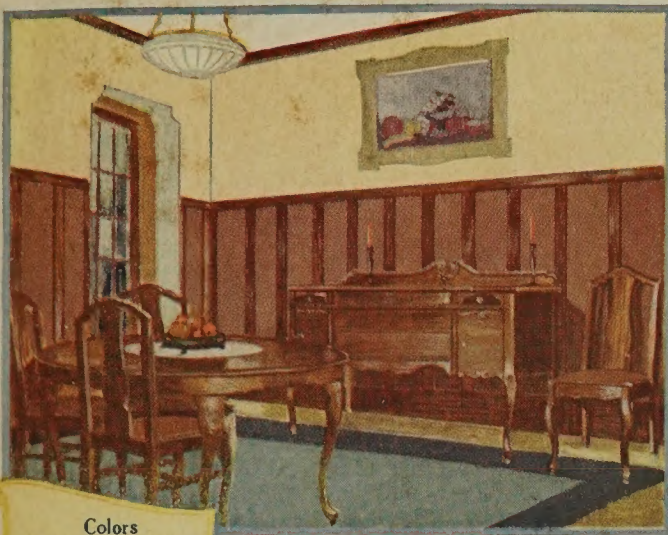
**Larkin Co.**

CHICAGO

BUFFALO

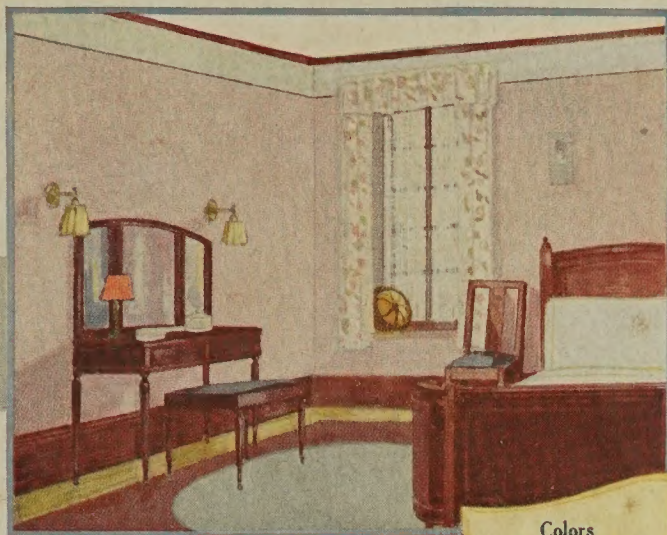
PEORIA





**Colors  
Used in this Room**

Walls—Light Tan  
Flat Paint No.  
724 and Silver  
Gray Flat Paint  
No. 718  
Ceiling—White  
Flat Paint No. 717  
Trim — Walnut  
Varnish No.  
683



**Colors  
Used in this Room**

Walls—Pink Flat  
Paint No. 721  
and Silver Gray  
Flat Paint No.  
718  
Ceiling—White  
Flat Paint No. 717  
Trim — Mahogany  
Varnish No.  
696

## Beautiful Interiors

**I**T is wonderful what artistic combinations you can make with Larkin Flat Paints and Gloss Interior Enamels.

The plainest looking dining-rooms, bedrooms and living-rooms can be changed into rooms of beauty. Even kitchens can be made artistic and attractive. Note the kitchen shown on this page, with the wall finished in Light Tan Flat Paint and the chairs and table in White Enamel. How pleasant and inviting it looks! Note, too, the pleasing effect of Light Blue Flat Paint and White Enamel shown in the bath-room illustration.

Flat Tones are tasteful too, in combination with the finest furniture and furnishings, as can be seen in the accompanying illustrations.

Larkin Flat Paints and Gloss Interior Enamels can be washed repeatedly without injuring the finish.

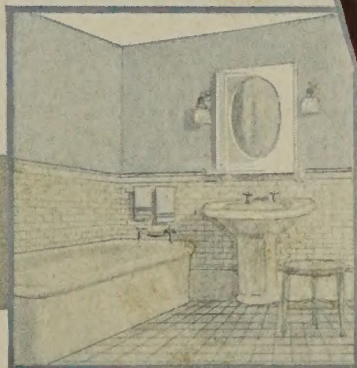
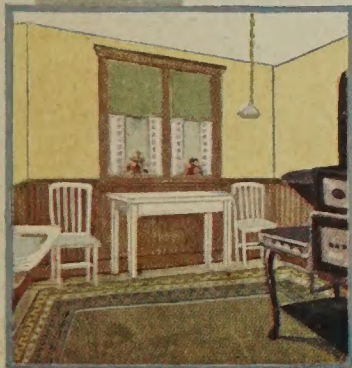
Look at the rooms in your home. Imagine how some of these beautiful tints would improve your walls and woodwork.

For sample colors, see page 18.



**Colors  
Used in this Room**

Walls—Silver Gray  
Flat Paint No.  
718  
Ceiling—White  
Flat Paint No. 717  
Trim — Superfine  
White Enamel  
No. 711







# FIX UP YOUR BARN

With Larkin  
Roofing and  
Paints

**Y**OUR barn, garage, and outbuildings will look better and last longer if you use Larkin Guaranteed Roofing and Red Barn- and Roof-Paint.

Larkin Roofing, either Asphalt or Slate-Surfaced, is fire-resisting, economical, good-looking, and easily put on. Furnished by the roll or in shingle strips. For prices and description, see page 30.

Larkin Red Barn- and Roof-Paint is of finest possible quality, manufactured in our own modern Paint Plant. For prices and description, see page 10.

It is true economy to properly protect your buildings against the effects of sun and rain. Buildings well kept increase the value of any farm.